

Israelis kill 21 in tank attack on villages

صباحنا من الاحد 23p

Portfolio £24,000 to be won

There is £24,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000, together with a daily prize of £4,000. This is double the usual daily £2,000, because there was no winner yesterday. Portfolio list, information Service, back page

Teachers' secret talks fail

Teachers and local authority employers from Labour-controlled councils failed to agree a strategy when they met in secret in London. The National Union of Teachers is thought to have asked for another meeting of the Burnham committee with a view to a pay offer of more than 4 per cent Page 2

Spain, Portugal still waiting

Negotiations by EEC foreign ministers on the entry of Spain and Portugal again broke down without conclusion; but agreement was reached on financing the 1985 Budget shortfall Page 5

Advice on credit

Credit cards can be used by solicitors' clients to pay some legal bills under a scheme announced by the Law Society Page 3

Telecom deal

Thorn Ericsson, the joint venture between Britain's Thorn EMI and Sweden's Ericsson group, has won a key contract from British Telecom Page 13

Rise agreed

A pay rise of £4 a week has been accepted by local government manual workers with a warning of industrial action in the autumn Page 2

Referendum fails

The referendum in Bangladesh has failed in its aim of giving a military dictator a democratic identity. Hardly anybody, except the official figures Page 4



Anti-Star man

President von Weizsäcker of West Germany has puzzled Bonn's defence analysts with his apparent total rejection of President Reagan's Star Wars strategy Page 6

Tactics backed

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, defended police handling of the Earl's Court siege in which James Balgair shot himself rather than surrender Page 3

Goodbye gloom

A much more optimistic view of Europe emerges from a new report by the Hudson Institute in America. The think-tank sees "Euro-gloom" as over Page 4

Insurance cost

Investors may be stunned to discover the high cost of life insurance brokers' commissions if proposals in the White Paper on investor protection becomes law Family Money, page 21

European draws

Liverpool, the holders, are drawn with Panathinaikos, of Athens, in the semi-finals of the European Cup, while Everton will meet Bayern Munich in the Cup Winners' Cup Page 24

Leader page 9 Letters: On directors' pay, from Mr R. G. Opie, and others; Hackney rates, from Mrs H. Kean. Leading articles: EEC enlargement; Sharpeville anniversary. Obituaries, page 10 Professor G. Wilson Knight

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Writ orders union to call off strike in Civil Service

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government served a writ yesterday on the largest Civil Service union ordering it not to go ahead with a threatened one-day strike on April 1, which is being called in defiance of the new labour laws and in pursuit of an improved pay offer. It has been offered 4 per cent.

In the first case brought by the Government under the Trade Union Act, 1984, a writ, answerable in the High Court on Thursday, was served on the left winged Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA). The legal action was taken, with Cabinet approval, against a background of growing support for the one-day pay strike.

An emergency meeting of the union's executive has been called for Monday when union leaders will decide whether to obey an injunction which the Government confidently expects the High Court to grant. Ministers believed that they had no alternative, as the employer, to using the legislation which they want other employers to use.

Last night factional arguments broke out over the union's initial decision to flout the law on secret ballots. Mrs Kate Losinka, the CPSA president, said the left, which holds a

Dearer home loans push inflation to 5.4%

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Richard Thomson

Britain's inflation rate rose to its highest level for more than two years last month and, with mortgage rates going up again, is set to rise further.

The January rise in mortgage rates was partly to blame for the jump in prices last month, which pushed the annual inflation rate up to 5.4 per cent in February, from 5 per cent the previous month.

Yesterday, four of Britain's largest building societies announced increases of one percentage point in their mortgage rates from April 1. The Halifax and the Anglia have raised their basic rates from 13 to 14 per cent while the Nationwide and the Woolwich have risen to 13.875 per cent. All four societies raised basic investment rates by 0.75 percentage points, taking ordinary share rates to 8.25 per cent.

Mr David Gilchrist, general manager of the Halifax, the largest society, said yesterday it would possibly take a month or more for base rates to come down to 12 per cent and the Halifax would expect to make a mortgage rate cut in June or July.

So far the clearing banks have no plans to raise their home loan rates.

The rise in mortgages and in fruit and vegetable prices led to a 0.8 per cent increase in the retail prices index to 362.7 during the month.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of

'Joint initiative' on Ulster

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and the Irish Republic were trying to find a "novel political structure" for Ireland which could have significance for other troubled parts of the world, the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, said in London last night.

It was possible that it would fail, he said. But a new approach to the problem was being made, not involving victory by one side or the other but accommodating the two identities in Ireland on an equal footing.

It was accepted that a change in the constitutional status of the area, involving a transfer of

St George's whets Japanese palates

By John Lawless

English wines yesterday broke into the export business in a big way with an order from a Japanese department store for a small vineyard in East Sussex.

Mrs Gay Biddlecombe, who produces wine under the St George's label in the village of Waidron, said: "English vineyards are absolutely thrilled if they get an order for 50 cases. Mitsukoshi, which is recognized as the 'Harrods of Tokyo', has put in one for 400 cases, with the expectation of more to follow."

The store, with annual sales of more than £2 billion, has established a reputation of stocking the very best quality imported goods, which carry a great "snob appeal" among Japanese consumers.

It flew a buying team to Britain about three weeks ago -



The Princess of Wales and Prince Henry arriving at Aberdeen yesterday. The Prince of Wales was with them but Prince William travelled separately.

Botha orders inquiry into Cape shootings

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

President Botha of South Africa yesterday ordered the immediate appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into the shootings on Thursday near the Eastern Cape town of Uitenhage.

Eighteen people were killed and 36 injured when police opened fire on blacks who were on their way to a funeral.

The brief of the commission will be "to investigate all the circumstances regarding the incident on March 21, 1985 at Uitenhage, where people were killed and injured and to submit a report urgently" according to Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order.

The opposition Progressive Federal Party has called on Mr Le Grange to resign and churches and black political activists have also condemned the police.

The Government's claim that the police fired in self-defence is contested by residents of Langa, where the shootings took place.

"The police never even told us to disperse," said Mr Melikhaya Mnyaka, a witness. "A youth riding a bicycle was in front of the throng of people

Iran drops demand for removal of Saddam

By Our Foreign Staff

Iran is no longer insisting on the removal of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq as a precondition for peace talks with Iraq, it emerged this week.

Some Western diplomats see this as a significant softening of Iran's stand on ending the war, others as a change in present isolation aimed at breaking its isolation and making it easier to obtain new weapons with which to continue the war.

"Iranian spokesmen are claiming that its position is not new. 'Iran has been willing for some time now to hold peace negotiations with the government Iraq,' an influential Iranian with close ties to the

Continued on back page, col 1

Israelis censured for CBS killings

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Ayad Hassan Harakeh lay in his bed on the ninth floor of The American University Hospital in Beirut yesterday, blood seeping through his heavily bandaged right hand, a drip feed in his left arm, a sheet suspended above his shrapnel-torn legs.

"We know the Israelis saw us," he said. "The next thing I saw was UPI Television with one Amal militiaman. They (the Israelis) started shooting with one Amal militiaman. They (the Israelis) started shooting like hell". Were there, he was asked, any gunmen near the CBS crew? "No, not a single one", he replied.

That was all Mr Harakeh could say about Thursday's

Three French Embassy employees, one of them the French Consul, were kidnapped within hours of each other in Beirut yesterday.

The abduction was later claimed by the Islamic Jihad organization which has said it holds two Britons and an American journalist kidnapped in Beirut last week.

killing of the two-man CBS Television crew by an Israeli tank gunner in the south Lebanese village of Kfar Melki.

He lay on the pillow, shaking his head, too weak to speak further. The UPI Television crew said that there was a man standing near them but that he was an unarmed villager.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, had claimed that the CBS cameraman, Tewfik Ghazawi, and sound-recorder, Bahije Metni, "took position" with armed men in the village.

Yesterday the villages denied this. So did the surviving UPI Television crew. Mr Vladimir Popov, a Lebanese member of the UPI team, said yesterday that "the Israelis knew we were there and knew what we were doing".

As the CBS Men stood in the village street filming, an Israeli Merkava tank - Mr Popov reckons it was 800 yards away - opened fire and a single shell exploded between Ghazawi's legs.

The two journalists were buried in Beirut yesterday, a Christian and a Muslim whose funerals were held separately in the western and eastern sectors of the Lebanese capital.

Their deaths provoked angry condemnation from UPTN and from CBS in New York. The CBS president, Mr Edward Joyce, demanded an official Israeli inquiry into "what eyewitnesses call an unprovoked and deliberate attack" by Israeli soldiers.

It has also caused consternation among foreign correspondents in Beirut whose job it is to report Israel's war against the guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Peres defence, page 5

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Beaver in the backwoods By canoe through Canada's great outdoors Page 30



California sparklers Jane MacQuitty finds wines with West Coast style Page 33

MONDAY



Under the influence Can drug advertising blur a doctor's judgement?

A classroom in the home How some parents become their children's teachers

Bad news from the BBC Bryan Appleby finds more authority at ITN

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World Cup for rugby goes ahead

The International Board yesterday agreed to stage a World Cup for rugby union. The inaugural competition will take place in Australasia in 1987.

South Africa has not been excluded from the countries taking part, although its participation would be difficult to envisage given the anti-apartheid feeling of the host governments. Argentina has also been invited.

It is probable that the World Cup will be held every four years and hosted by countries who are full members of the I.B.

The smaller rugby playing countries, who have never had a say in the running of the game, are to be offered associate membership Page 23

Secret breakfast meeting of teachers and councils fails to agree strategy

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A secret meeting between officials of the National Union of Teachers and local authority employers from Labour-controlled councils took place over breakfast yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel at Euston, London.

It is understood that the two sides discussed a strategy, proposed by the NUT, for resolving the teachers' dispute which has led to strikes in schools for the past month. No one would discuss the secret breakfast yesterday and the NUT denied that it had taken place.

The union is thought to have asked the Labour education chairman to requisition another meeting of the Burnham committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, with a view to an increased offer, above the 4 per cent offer, being made. No agreement was struck.

However, a possible strategy was sketched out and the NUT, represented by Mr Fred Jarvis, its general secretary, put pressure on the local authority leaders to agree to it.

With local elections due in May, Labour councillors are worried about the effect that teachers' strikes could have on voters.

Yesterday's breakfast was shrouded in secrecy because of the split it reveals among employers. Leaders of Conservative councils were not told that some of their colleagues were meeting the NUT.

One local authority official said: "It was meant to be a private meeting. We have already got one officer here who is going to be taken out and shot next week. You have got a good story there."

Teachers reacted angrily yesterday to Lady Warnock's Dimbleby Lecture, broadcast on

BBC television last night, in which she said that the profession had lost the respect of parents because it went on strike and indoctrinated pupils.

Mr Jarvis said that Lady Warnock was prejudiced and that her prejudices were shaped by an academic life sheltered from the realities of life in the nation's schools.

He rejected her proposal that head teachers, and those at the top of the profession, should be paid more.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, assistant general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said Lady Warnock was a snob to say that teachers were putting themselves on the level of car workers by going on strike.

College lecturers in England and Wales are considering ways to increase industrial action after rejecting a 4 per cent

Defence job allocation 'breach of principle'

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

The controversial appointment of Mr Peter Levene, Whitehall's new £95,000-a-year Chief of Defence Procurement, breached the principle of fair and open competition for posts in the Civil Service, Mr John Ward, leader of the top civil servants' union, said last night.

"Nobody knew that his post was vacant; nobody either inside the Civil Service or outside had an opportunity to show that they were better qualified than Mr Levene," he said.

Mr Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, also criticised Mr Levene's high salary.

"It is quite disgraceful that public servants should have to pay a tax if they want to fulfil these posts, and private sector people can come in an get whatever they ask," he said on the Channel Four programme, *A Week in Politics*.

Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby and a member of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee, said investigation into Mr Levene's appointment.

Mr Ward, referring to Mr Levene's six-month spell as a personal adviser last year to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, insisted that it was crucial in the public service that the public did not think "there is a sort of degree of political patronage going on".

"If you are going to bring somebody in from outside then for goodness sake be certain to let the public see that other people were given an opportunity to compete and might actually to the job better."

He said it was "regrettable" that Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary at the ministry until 1982, had been appointed chairman of United Scientific Holdings, the job previously held by Mr Levene.



Nemone Coy (left), aged 16, of south London, and Andrea Glass, aged 12, of Gateshead, finals winners in the Electricity Council Environmental Awards, receiving their prizes from Johnny Morris yesterday (Photograph by John Voce).

Owen in attack on 'damaging' Budget

By Our Parliamentary Staff

The deflationary Budget strategy has inflicted and will continue to inflict great damage on the small business sector, David Owen, leader of the SDP, said in a speech yesterday at the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Conference in Kensington, west London.

Successive governments had expected far too much from small businesses in the way of administering tax collection for which many were understaffed, overworked and underfunded.

He added: "The Chancellor is clearly looking to the Keble report to bring in extra revenues to help to finance his tax changes on the backs of many honest small businessmen who will have to contend with yet another set of regulations in which they have had little say."

Mr David Howell, Conservative MP for Guildford and a critic in some matters of the Government of which he was once a minister, supported the Budget in a constituency speech yesterday, but urged the Government to join the European Monetary System (EMS). He said that hideously high interest rates must be got down and joining the EMS would enable Britain to face the dollar.

The second boost needed to new investment was to make big further tax cuts for which there would be plenty of room next year.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, called the Budget another step on a well-mapped road and said that while pumping money into the economy to reduce unemployment might do that in the short term, in the long term nothing could be more disastrous.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said at the Conservative Central Council in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday that unemployment was high because the country had taken too much of the recent improvement in the economy in the form of extra wages rather than extra jobs.

Mr Margaret Thatcher will face the anger of thousands of anti-government demonstrators when she visits Tyneside today. The march and rally is being held in Newcastle at the same time as the Prime Minister and Cabinet members attend the Conservative Central Council meeting in the city hall.

Mr Piers Merchant, Conservative MP for Newcastle Central, said yesterday that he planned to ask the Home Secretary to keep the demonstration outside the city centre.

Howe in secret Dublin talks

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Senior British and Irish ministers had talks in Dublin yesterday amid speculation that they were discussing practical measures to break the deadlock in Northern Ireland.

Although details of the meeting were kept secret as usual, the presence of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, suggests that a crucial point has been reached in the dialogue aimed at breaking the stalemate, and giving the Irish Republic a consultative role in the affairs of the North.

Sir Geoffrey and Mr Hurd had a "serious working session" with Mr Peter Barry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr

Dick Spring, the deputy Prime Minister. Later, Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, hosted a lunch for the British delegation.

A brief statement issued in Dublin said that yesterday's meeting was one of a series of ministerial and official encounters which had taken place in both Dublin and London in the past few months.

The meeting was a further step in the continuing Anglo-Irish dialogue and indicated the firm commitment of both governments to the search for a constructive way forward.

Civil servants have been discussing a range of ideas on how Anglo-Irish relations can be improved and the political deadlock broken, after last

November's summit in which Mrs Thatcher brusquely dismissed the three options of the New Ireland Forum with her celebrated "out, out, out" comment.

They have been preparing the groundwork for a possible Anglo-Irish summit, expected to be held after May's local government elections, although the Dublin Government is insistent that unless prior agreement is reached on a workable package a summit would not be worthwhile.

Mr Hurd is pursuing a two-track policy in which he hopes to get movement towards some form of devolution, while offering the Irish Republic a consultative role in the affairs of the province.

Three jailed for shooting MP

Three "loyalist" terrorists were jailed yesterday for attempting to murder Mr Gerry Adams, MP for West Belfast and president of the Provisional IRA's political wing (Richard Foy writes).

The men were caught in Belfast city centre within minutes of the assassination attempt, which was described in court as displaying "no great expertise or professionalism". The gang had killed Mr Adams as he left a magistrates court a year ago, opening fire with hand guns as their car drew alongside a vehicle in which he was a front seat passenger.

Mr Adams, aged 35, was hit three times in the neck, side, and arm. But a member of the gang sitting in the back seat was hit in the attack, causing panic, and leading to their capture by off-duty members of the security forces.

Jailing the three men, for a total of 48 years, Mr Justice MacDermott said that they had been involved in a carefully planned murder attempt, but he accepted that others who had organized the operation were not in the dock.

Colin Gray, aged 28, a taxi driver who drove the terrorists, was jailed for 12 years after admitting attempting to murder Mr Adams, and was given

concurrent jail terms for offences of wounding and possessing weapons.

Gerard Welsh, aged 34, was sentenced to 18 years after admitting attempted murder, and concurrent sentences for other terrorist offences, including membership of the outlawed Loyalist paramilitary group, the Ulster Freedom Fighters; and John Gregg, aged 27, was also given 18 years after admitting the attempted murder with concurrent sentences for wounding and firearms offences. All three men are from Rathcoole, Belfast.

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Change for consumer movement

By Tony Samstag

The consumer movement should move away from its "Whick"-style concern with the traditional business of washing machines, tumble driers and holidays to concentrate on poverty and other social issues, the chairman of the National Consumer Congress said yesterday.

Commenting on a speech which she is to deliver to the tenth annual congress in Brighton this morning, Miss Diana Whitworth, who handles consumer affairs for the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux, said: "We shy away from issues to do with poverty because I think we are afraid of getting involved in politics."

"The consumer movement must remain apolitical if it is to maintain its credibility, but it must also look after the interests of the poor consumer as well as the rich."

The two-day congress, comprising more than 300 delegates from 80 organizations, will hear that "our society has been turned upside down" since Miss Whitworth became involved in consumer affairs in 1973.

Papers are to be presented on government plans to bring in new food labelling regulations, the effects on the British countryside of EEC subsidies for intensive farming, housing, legal aid for workers claiming unfair dismissal or redundancy.

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Miners vote for pit closure

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

More than 300 men at Bedwas colliery in Mid Glamorgan yesterday rejected the advice of their lodge committee and voted for the closure of the pit whose two faces were lost because of the miners' strike.

It is understood that only 45 of the 365 men at an hour-long meeting voted in favour of fighting to keep the colliery open.

It is the second south Wales colliery to close since the end of the strike, just 26 pits are left in the coalfield.

Local members of the pit deputies union Nacods were anxious to use the threatened closure as a test of the independent review procedure negotiated with the coal board during the strike.

But when the Nacods executive meets this weekend in Newcastle it is unlikely to insist

on an independent review because of the decision taken by the NUM members.

Mr Cliff Davies, the NCB deputy director (mining), said: "There have been discussions about the problems at Bedwas over a long period."

"Men have worked against the most arduous geological conditions for many years."

Mr Les Silcox, the lodge secretary said "his recommendation that the men should carry on fighting but this was 'overwhelmingly rejected'."

"I feel very bitter towards Nacods. They have lined their stomachs with their earnings when they could have supported us."

But more than half of 429 men out of a workforce of 530 chose to take redundancy payments. Those who wish to remain in the industry will be transferred to five other pits

Of the 250 voluntary redundancies 174 are underground men and 73 have surface jobs. Men aged 49 with 33 years service who leave will receive lump payments of up to £6,000; aged 50 with 30 years service, a lump sum of £22,268 and weekly payments of £78 until the age of 65.

Injunctions banning mass picketing at five south Wales pits were lifted by Mr Justice Scott in the High Court yesterday when he was assured the strike was over.

Three Appeal Court judges yesterday rejected a plea to quash a conviction of picket line violence against Dennis Pennington, aged 35, because one of the jurors at his trial was a working coal board employee.

Pennington was also refused leave to appeal against his three-month jail sentence.

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Courier had bags of heroin in stomach

A Nigerian drugs courier died of a heroin overdose when crudely sealed bags of the drug burst in her stomach, an inquest heard yesterday.

A verdict of misadventure was recorded on Mrs Sekinotu Teniola, aged 36, a mother of five from Lagos, who swallowed more than £1,000-worth of heroin in 36 packets before arriving at Heathrow airport.

Mrs Teniola died in hospital on January 31.

£4 pay rise for council manual workers agreed

Local government manual workers have accepted a £4-a-week rise over 10 months, their unions announced yesterday.

They said however, that they were preparing for possible industrial action in the autumn over the next pay round.

The rise varies between 5.7 per cent for the lowest paid of the 900,000 employees to 4.7 per cent for those at the top. The deal is to last 10 months and the employers say it is the equivalent of a 5 per cent

increase on the pay bill over a full year.

The rise is backdated to November 1.

Mr John Edmonds, national officer of the General, Municipal, Boilmakers and Allied Trades Union, said that his union, the National Union of Public Employees, and the Transport and General Workers Union expected real gains from grading structure talks during the next six months.

Mr Raymond Honeyford, the headmaster at Drummond Middle School in Bradford who has been criticized for his remarks on multicultural education, yesterday answered criticisms at a Bradford council education sub-committee meeting. The meeting was called to consider reports by school advisers on work at the school, where 90 per cent of pupils are Asian.

Progress at the school is being monitored because of controversy which has raged around Mr Honeyford, aged 51, for the past year. He said multicultural education held back pupils when they were in a minority.

Some parents have called for his dismissal. Reports by advisers to the meeting said they believed Mr Honeyford's educational thinking was not in keeping with that of the local authority because it was not in sympathy with their middle school and other policy documents.

Mr Richard Knight, the director of education, said there was a wide gap in the relationships between the Mr Honeyford and many parents.

Mr Honeyford did not appear to have shown any marked change of attitude or commitment to the overall objectives of the sub-committee, particularly on race relations.

Mr Honeyford said one problem between him and the local authority was an understanding of the term "multicultural education". It could mean

different things in different schools.

The problem was not that children were in danger of losing contact with their mother culture; the problem was to convince them they were British, that they were bi-cultural children, and that they could cope with things that were English.

He disclosed that he had been influenced by opinion polls of ethnic minority parents throughout the country.

They indicated that such parents had "an old-fashioned view" believing that schools should teach children the three Rs, good behaviour and equip them for a job.

He said he respected all cultures and urged people to judge Drummond on its children.

He complained of harassment and misrepresentation which, he said, had left some parents insecure and confused.

Mr Muhammad Ajeeb, who is to be Bradford's next Lord Mayor, called on Mr Honeyford to resign.



Mr Honeyford yesterday.

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Solicitors' scheme means some legal bills can be paid by credit card

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors' clients can ease the burden of legal bills by paying by credit card under a scheme announced by the Law Society yesterday.

The society has reached agreement with Access for payment of solicitors' profit costs and value-added tax, but not of other payments such as stamp duty, unless the individual solicitor wishes.

Miss Nicola Watkins, a Law Society spokesman, said that the profession had expressed considerable interest in payment by credit card.

Similar agreements are expected to follow with Barclaycard, Diners Club and American Express.

Access has similar arrangements for payment of other professional fees, such as those of doctors, accountants and dentists.

The advantage for clients is six weeks' credit for settling

payment, and for the solicitor that he may be paid more promptly. The Access voucher is treated as cash once handed over at the bank.

Solicitors will at first pay 3 per cent of turnover on bills paid by credit card for the facility. Individual firms will negotiate terms of between 2 and 4 per cent with Access direct.

Special problems of confidentiality of solicitors' work, and the credit card's liabilities under the Consumer Credit Act, under which a client decided to sue a solicitor, he might have been able to sue the company as well, had been eliminated, Access said.

Access has 7.6 million cardholders and an annual turnover of £3,955 million. Barclaycard has a similar number of cardholders, although there is some overlap between the two.

Details of the first full survey for seven years of solicitors' earnings in England and Wales were announced by the Law Society yesterday.

The survey, to be conducted later this year by Peat Marwick, the chartered accountants, will be used in pay negotiations with the Government and others for comparison with other professions.

It will also provide a "benchmark" against which the effect of changes in the legal profession, in particular the ending of the conveyancing monopoly which accounts for almost half its total income, can be monitored.

It is expected that the survey will achieve a response rate of between 35 and 50 per cent of the profession and that it will be completed by early June.

Card for all football fans 'impractical'

The Football Association is opposing a suggestion that it should pay for the introduction of identity cards for football supporters.

The 92 clubs in the League already pay for policing of their grounds, inside and out, and the association feels law and order is the Government's responsibility.

The FA's proposals in 20-page report on possible solutions include stiffer penalties for violence, and a ban on alcohol at matches.

The Government is understood to favour identity cards, with the FA bearing the cost, but yesterday the FA said the idea was "expensive and impractical". It had been suggested many times before.

"To work satisfactorily it would mean the introduction of something like a credit card with a photo. When it was discussed previously it was rejected on the grounds of its cost and the delays at the turnstiles," it added.

The FA said that the scheme would mean issuing at least 10 million cards.

It was unlikely the FA, which represents 4,000 football clubs in the country, would accept the idea. But it added: "If this was forced upon the clubs, we would have to accept it."

The Home Office refused to say whether identity cards for football supporters would be introduced.

"Identity cards are one of the things being considered, but no decisions have yet been made."

Brittan backs police siege tactics

By Colin Hughes

Police strategy in handling the Earls Court siege in London came under attack yesterday only hours after James Baigrie, a convicted killer, committed suicide rather than surrender to detectives.

Mr Clive Soley, Opposition spokesman on policing, said yesterday: "I would have expected the police to go in later, and to have waited longer." He added that he would ask critical questions of Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons next week.

Mr Brittan, refused yesterday to criticize Scotland Yard's handling of the siege. Answering criticism by Mr Clive Soley, Labour's spokesman on policing, Mr Brittan said: "I am not going to criticize them in any way. I think the police had a very difficult task." The Home Office had said earlier that the Home Secretary would be making no statement of the incident.

But, pressed during a visit to Manchester, Mr Brittan said: "The police waited a long time and then had to reach a judgement, taking into account all the factors, such as condition of the man who is now dead and everything else to their knowledge."

"Their first responsibility obviously had to be with those living in the area. They had to ensure that someone, who was obviously potentially dangerous, did not cause danger."

Baigrie, who escaped from an Edinburgh high-security prison

15 months after a life sentence for shooting a barman in the back, was surrounded at 6 am on Tuesday morning by police marksmen in Philbeach Gardens, a quiet crescent.

After 44 hours the police attempted to force his surrender in the early hours of yesterday by firing two CS canisters into the back of the van in which he was hiding, and sending marksmen in. Seconds later the dull sound of a shot was heard, and police ripped open the back of the van to find Baigrie's body, with shotgun wounds to the head.

Baigrie is the second man to kill himself while under police siege in London this year. At the end of January Mr Anthony Baldessari, suspected of shooting a police dog, committed suicide after 48 hours trapped in a flat in Strathman.

Commander John Perret, who directed the Earls Court siege, said Baigrie had been given every opportunity to surrender in talks with negotiators carried out on a field telephone. "He indicated quite forcefully that he would not do so. It became clear yesterday that his resolution was gaining strength and there was every indication that he would remain for some days," Commander Perret said.

Police officers moved in on the van after hearing banging noises as if Baigrie was thumping around inside.



Global warning: Mr David Attenborough holding the time capsule which he buried in the foundations of the new tropical conservatory at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, yesterday. Photograph: Bill Warhurst.

Kew's time capsule for survival

Mr David Attenborough, the broadcaster, planted a seed for the future, and gave a warning for the present, yesterday. The Earth's future could not be bettered than the seed he sowed, he said.

Mr Attenborough was speaking as Kew Garden's own "botanical ark" went on show to the press for the first time. The new tropical conservatory will house rare and endangered species in 10 different climatic zones when it is completed in the spring of 1987.

As part of the World Wildlife Fund Plant Campaign a glass seed was buried in the conservatory foundations.

The campaign is to publicize the threat to the world's

ecological system from the destruction of plant life. Inside the 15m-diameter clear glass hall were 10 seeds of basic crops and endangered species from the Kew Seed Bank, including garden peas, rice, lincolns and cow slips.

With the seeds were six books on the subject, vacuum sealed, to preserve them as a capsule's expected 100-year life.

Before lowering the capsule into its hole Mr Attenborough said: "This is a symbolic act, and symbolic acts are important. This is to draw attention to the fact that plant conservation is humanity's lifeline."

"If this capsule is dug up in 100 years, and this is a lifeless concrete desert, these

seeds and books will be a condemnation of us; that we knew what had to be done to avert it, but didn't."

Professor Arthur Bell, the director of the Royal Botanical Gardens said the conservatory represented a return to Kew's original role. Its future was as a clearing house for the world's useful plants.

The conservatory will be Kew's largest building by floorspace, covering 4,490 square metres. It will recreate weather and soil conditions from the Namib desert through to tropical rain forests. Under its glass roof thousands of different types of plant will grow within recreations of their native environment.

Nurses who caught TB get damages

A High Court judge ruled yesterday that negligence at an isolation hospital led to three nurses being infected with tuberculosis (TB).

They caught the disease within weeks of each other. Mr Justice Russell said the outbreak, which was rare, was caused by a lack of proper safety precautions at Ribbleson Hospital, Preston, Lancashire.

He awarded the nurses a total of more than £6,000 in damages against Lancashire Health Authority.

Preston Crown Court was told that Mrs Bernadette Roe, aged 30, who had to cancel her wedding after contracting the disease, Mrs Vera Raby, aged 41, and Mr Frederick Robinson, aged 47, also claimed that safety procedures for Asian TB patients were haphazard.

The health authority said guidelines were adequate to control the spread of TB and it did not think any more stringent procedures were necessary.

Train killing victim named



A photograph of the victim issued by the police.

Police officers hunting the killer of a woman whose body was thrown for a train said yesterday they wanted to trace a long-haired man with a weather-beaten face seen getting off the train at Northampton Castle station on Wednesday night.

The woman was named yesterday as Janet Mary Madocks, aged 35, an office worker, of Institute Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.

Jail for life for second killing

Robin Lewis, aged 49, a labourer of Nuthourne Street, Paddington, London, was imprisoned for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, for murdering Mrs Doreen Wilcock, a widow, aged 63.

It was the second time he had been tried for murder in 16 years. In 1969, at Bodford Assizes, Lewis was cleared of murdering his wife but jailed for two and a half years for her manslaughter.

Daughter of judge had heroin in her handbag

The daughter of a former Solicitor General for Scotland who was caught with 40 milligrams of heroin and a hypodermic syringe during a drugs raid was ordered yesterday to do 200 hours' community service.

Catherine McClusky, aged 22, the daughter of Lord McClusky, who is now a judge, was caught in the raid only hours after being released from a London clinic, and said she had not beaten her addiction.

Police officers found the heroin and syringe in her handbag at a house in Newbiggin, Northumberland, last October. Ashington magistrates were told yesterday when she appeared for sentence accompanied by her mother.

She also faced a suspended three-month prison sentence imposed by Exbridge magistrates for drug smuggling through Heathrow airport last June when she swallowed two packages of heroin and opium.

Woman became prostitute to fund heroin habit

The lesbian heroin addict whom Lord Blandford wanted to marry yesterday told a London court that she had been involved in prostitution. Diana Willis, aged 41, was with Lord Blandford for four nights, but denied flaunting the relationship before her lover, Vivien Wyatt.

Miss Willis, who sold antique lace in London's Portobello Road market, said she left Miss Wyatt after arguments over the affair.

She told Knightsbridge Crown Court: "I didn't mean to

make her jealous, but it was the cocaine I couldn't handle it."

Miss Willis, of Buckley House, Addison Road, Holland Park, told the jury: "I used to have gentlemen friends when I was a heroin addict. I was also involved in prostitution. Money from that helped to pay for my drugs."

Miss Willis and Miss Wyatt, aged 32, of De Vere Gardens, Kensington, both deny supplying drugs.

The case is expected to conclude next week.

'Dented pride' motive for JP on murder charge

The magistrate accused of murder had his pride dented when he lost his beautiful girl friend to a younger man, the jury at St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Kenneth Pegg became so angry that he had just the motive to teach his younger rival a lesson, Mr Alan Suckling, QC, for the prosecution, said in his closing speech.

Mr Pegg, aged 36, of Cow Roast, near Tring, Hertfordshire, had pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Peter Goddard, aged 26, a betting shop manager, on August 9 last year.

The prosecution has alleged that Mr Pegg stabbed to death Mr Goddard with a surgical instrument knife, after discovering that his former fiancée, Ruth Thompson, aged 21, was having a sexual relationship

with both men while keeping it secret from each.

"Pegg's self-esteem and pride, you may think had been gravely wounded," Mr Suckling said. "The girl seemed to prefer a man who was 26, worked in a betting office, and who was regarded by Pegg as an ex-junkie."

"So he had both a motive for teaching her a lesson, - and teaching her lover a lesson. He wasn't this detached, calm, untroubled man that he would have you believe he was."

Mr Bruce Laughland, QC, for the defence, said in his closing speech that if there had been a premeditated plan to kill Mr Goddard, the rash hour in a town centre car park "was not a very clever time or place for that kind of enterprise."

The case continues

New Commodore micro

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Commodore, the American company which is one of the principal suppliers of home computers on both sides of the Atlantic, is undeterred by the instability of the British micro market and is preparing plans to

launch a new computer for sophisticated home computer users in Britain (Our Technology Correspondent writes). The machine, which is expected to sell for about £1,000, will be called the Amiga.

DIY drinks and tobacco up

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Home making of wine, home brewing of beer and home growing of tobacco are all on the increase as their commercial equivalents see sales threatened after the Budget.

Do-it-yourself wine and beer making grew by 6 per cent to a £71 million market last year, according to Boots, the stores chain, which accounts for about half of all home made wine and beer sales. Wine making was up by about 8 per cent last year compared with 1983 and brewing probably by 3 to 4 per cent, according to Boots.

The great growth seen in the five years from 1977 to 1982 appears to have settled down to less spectacular growth with about 22 per cent of adult Britons making their own beer or wine. But increases in the price of commercial beer, particularly at Budget time, continue to fuel a growth in home brewing. Now that table wines have gone up by 5p a bottle in the Budget more home wine making could be stimu-

lated. Customs and Excise restrictions on home brewing were dropped in 1963.

Wine making is already a bigger market than home brewing, with Boots estimating the value of the wine market at £39 million against home brewed beer's £32 million.

There could be a 16 per cent growth in the home wine market this year according to Mr Keith Hockings, deputy managing director of Unilever, part of Avana whose interest include Robertson Jams.

The average price of a pint of bitter in the public bar in Britain is now put at 69p to 70p by the Brewers' Society. But in many public houses in the South-east the £1 pint is becoming commonplace. Breweries own costs about 7p a pint, according to Boots, taking all costs into account.

The cost of producing a bottle of wine at home is about 50p.

The ranks of Britain's home growers of tobacco also swelling. The Tilly Tobacco Centre in Essex, a co-operative for

home growers, has about 7,350 members compared with 6,500 at the beginning of the 1980s, a 13 per cent increase over about three years.

Tobacco plants hate frost but demand no more in the way of care or good weather than do tomato plants. Tobacco plants also sell at about the cost of tomato plants, about 20p each.

Cost of curing at Tilly is about 16p an ounce, so it means finished tobacco, depending on whether it will go into hand-rolled cigarettes or a pipe, costs about 40p for an ounce, a saving on a packet of 20 cigarettes of about 90p.

Home-grown tobacco attracts no excise tax so long as it is for the grower's personal consumption.

TV top ten

ITV programmes have six of the top ten programmes in the latest independent viewing figures published yesterday, with the commercial sector winning 54.5 per cent of the television audience.

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Caution for bishop on maiden speech

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

The Right Reverend David Jenkins, the outspoken Bishop of Durham, has been urged discreetly not to be controversial when he makes his maiden speech in the House of Lords on Monday.

Although not strictly adhered to in recent years, it is a tradition, especially in the House of Lords, for maiden parliamentary speakers to avoid obvious areas of controversy, such as criticism of the policies of one party or a Government, and especially of personalities.

Since becoming bishop last year, Dr Jenkins has rarely been out of the headlines and has lost no opportunity to attack the Government.

He admonished ministers for their handling of the miners' strike. More recently he has accused the Government of being backward-looking with measures that made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The House of Lords debate on Monday on education and training, which is being opened by Lord Young, would be a perfect opportunity for the Bishop to criticise ministers. But yesterday it was made clear that he has been approached and asked to abide by the custom forbidding critical maiden speeches.

Demands for an inquiry into choice of new RAF trainer

By Ronald Faux

British Aerospace is pressing the Government to disclose technical and financial reasons for choosing the Short's Tucano aircraft as the new RAF trainer instead of the British Aerospace contender, the PC9.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, told the House of Commons that the choice was made for financial not political reasons, but British Aerospace said yesterday that its final bid for the contract on March 19, which should have won on price, had been ruled out by the government because it was entered too late.

"On the assumption that the Short bid was £125 million as reported, our final bid was in fact less than that figure, yet Mr Heseltine ruled that it was too late and too high", the spokesman said.

Sir Raymond Lygo, chairman of British Aerospace, said the company would demand a full inquiry into why the contract was lost and whether the reasons could be justified.

British Aerospace believes that its PC9, which would have

been built at Prestwick and secured more jobs at the company's factories there and at Humberside, was the perfect match for the RAF's Hawk advanced trainer, and will continue to promote the aircraft in competition with the Tucano on the world market.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, agreed yesterday that the PC9 was better for the job and had been preferred by the RAF. But it had also agreed that either aircraft would be satisfactory and within specification. That had made price the determining factor.

Sir Hector Munro, Conservative MP for Dumfriesshire, and an aviation specialist, believed the Government had settled for second best. Because the Tucano did not fly with its new engine there could be big differences in its characteristics to be discovered.

Mr Joe Bowman union convenor at British Aerospace at Prestwick, said the shop stewards also wanted the facts and figures used by the Government to reach its decision.

Tenants' appeal on heating rejected

Council tenants of the London Borough of Camden who have been without heating or hot water for almost two weeks failed in their Court of Appeal attempt yesterday to force the council to turn the heating back on.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Mustill, refused to overturn a High Court judge's decision last Friday not to appoint a receiver to restore the heating to the Maiden Lane and Denton Estates.

But Sir John gave hope for the many old and young people who have been condemned to sub-zero temperatures by a boilermen's dispute when he said that if all that was needed was the flicking of a switch, the court would have had the power to order that to be done.

If major repairs were necessary, however, he was "sorry" but the court was powerless to make the order at this stage.

Last week, a High Court judge appointed a receiver over 92 Camden-owned flats at Dudley Court, Covent Garden.

An engineer was engaged and the heating was restored, but yesterday, in a separate action the Court of Appeal overturned the receiver's appointment.

The Labour-controlled council feared that any outside intervention could widen the dispute and affect more tenants. The Council had distributed about 1,000 fan heaters to the most needy and was doing all it could without widening the dispute.

But Sir John said he thought the boilermen's union, Nape, and the staff union, Nalgo, would not do so when they realized the facts.

Industrial action in support of a pay claim was one thing but action to the point of risking the lives of the young, old and infirm was quite another.

"I would be extremely disappointed and surprised if individual Nalgo and Nape members didn't take the same view", he said.

Bangladesh's referendum

Learning to live with a lie

From Michael Hamlyn
Dhaka

Bangladesh spent yesterday learning to live with a lie. A number of people had a number of different ways of dealing with it, but essentially the referendum which was claimed to give the military dictator of the country a democratic identity was a fraud.

According to the official figures, which virtually no one in the country seriously believes, after counting in Thursday's referendum, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup three years ago, has had his actions approved by 32,539,264 voters. Opposing him were a mere 1,890,217, which gave him a majority of more than 90 per cent. According to the same figures, more than 71.5 per cent of the 48 million qualified to vote did so.

Even on the most generous unofficial estimates, the real turnout is unlikely to have been higher than 25 per cent. Other guesses range as low as 10 or 15 per cent. One disappointed but honest presiding officer at a polling station in Dhaka said fewer than 16 people turned up, and then only because they were civil servants and had to.

Reporters touring the country on polling day agreed generally that they had witnessed a massive attempt at falsification. One civil servant, asked whether he believed the figures he was peddling, said apologetically: "Whether we believe them or not is not important. The real problem is that the opposition leaders have nothing to offer themselves. They have no ideas, and no leadership."

The opposition have been quick to describe the voting as fraudulent. Mrs Sardar Chowdhury, acting secretary of the Awami League, said the people were to be congratulated on so evidently rejecting the referendum.

The party leader, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, daughter of the country's founder, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is under house arrest, and Mrs Chowdhury called on the Government to release her and other political workers. She urged the withdrawal of warrants against other political activists and the restoration of political rights which were suspended when



Show of democracy: General Ershad going to vote in Dhaka.

martial law was reimposed in its most severe form on March 1.

General Ershad is likely to take his time about doing so, although he will have to re-allow political activity if he is to proceed with plans to follow up the referendum with constitutional elections.

Mr G. A. Chowdhury, Mrs Chowdhury's husband, said: "We have to meet to decide what attitude we must take."

General Ershad yesterday appeared to see nothing amiss in his referendum, and he was

in a stronger position to deal with the opposition now that he had a mandate to stay in power until elections under the suspended constitution could be held.

The most likely way forward now is for General Ershad to threaten to hold elections on a partyless basis to the new units of local government, the upazila, or sub-district councils. This would be anathema to the parties, as they see the upazilas as a tool for further enhancing his power base.

America revises view of Europe

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The days of "Euro-gloom" are over, according to a new report by the Hudson Institute, the controversial think-tank founded by the late Dr Herman Kahn. "Euro-optimism" is now the clarion call.

The 70-page study, which was more than a year in the making, concludes that "cautious optimism about both the Atlantic alliance and Europe's economic future" is much more justified now than the sense of "Euro-pessimism" that has prevailed for the past decade. "Europe will not be written off," it states.

General Alexander Haig, a former Secretary of State and supreme allied commander in Europe, who was in overall charge of the report, told a press conference that Europe could look forward to a future of "expanding horizons, greater security and economic progress."

"The potential is there," he said. "The wells of European vitality, energy and innovation have not run dry." However, he said Europe could expect a period of steady, un spectacular growth only if a number of structural adjustments were made to increase the mobility of labour, reduce protectionism, increase competition and deregulate key service industries.

The release of the report, entitled "Europe and the World", is significant because it is the first major US study seriously to question a widely held American view that Western Europe is in a period of irreversible economic and political decline.

The report forecasts a long-term economic growth rate for Western Europe of 2 to 3 per cent which, although lower than in the US and Japan, would allow a doubling of gross national product over 25 to 35 years. It also predicts that the European Community can look forward to 15 years of "highly favourable demographic developments which favour lower unemployment rates and greater productivity."

A number of prominent Europeans helped to prepare the report. They included Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, Sir Nicholas Henderson, former British Ambassador to Washington, and Mr Raymond Barre, the former French Prime Minister.

The report emphasizes the importance of the Atlantic alliance and the need to maintain the interdependence of American and European economic and security policies. "Only through a balance of the two will Europe and America be able to preserve and to enlarge their historic achievement of democracy, prosperity and security."

Two Kims demand democracy

From David Watts
Tokyo

The two Kims have made the first specific challenge to the South Korean Government with a demand for the release, pardon and reinstatement of all "prisoners of conscience" and for free student and labour movement.

Mr Kim Dae Jung and Mr Kim Young Sam want these steps taken before the National Assembly meets in the middle of next month. "To create a political climate favourable for pursuing democratization," their joint statement was issued after their third private meeting since the unexpected success of the opposition in last month's general election.

They said some people seemed to have an "ill-advised impression" that democracy was already at work in the country. On the contrary, democratization was an important task that should be tackled from now on.

Mr Kim Dae Jung told *The Times* he estimated there were 30 political prisoners in South Korea. "Most of them students. We'll start negotiating on that with the ruling party," he said, "and we expect a positive response to create a constructive atmosphere in the assembly."

He said plain-clothes officers were still closely watching his home and that his car was followed by police and intelligence agents whenever he went out.

To achieve democracy, the two Kims said, steps must be taken to ensure freedom of the press, fair elections, local autonomy, constitutional changes and free labour and student movements.

The New Korea Democratic Party, which made such a strong showing in the elections, has added three new seats to its 67 with the shift of three independents to the party.

On top of the new-found political unity of the Kims there is talk of a merger between the NKDP and the Democratic Korea Party, which won 35 seats.

The governing Democratic Justice Party has 148 seats.

'Greens' anti-cruise message

By John Young

The Western world's youngest and, it says, fastest-growing political movement is holding its second international gathering in Dover this weekend.

Delegates from ecological or "green" parties in 12 European countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan are meeting to exchange views on everything from nuclear weapons to taxation and local government, from agriculture to human rights.

About 600 delegates are expected to attend the congress, which will include a rally this evening, to be addressed by, among others, Françoise Pétrel, a founder of the West German Green Party. It is also expected to send a message to European heads of government, protesting at the recent decision to deploy cruise missiles in Belgium.

Although green parties have elected representatives at national level in five countries, including 27 members of the

Bundestag in West Germany, and seven members in the so-called "rainbow coalition" in the European Parliament, there are already divisions between those who want to take an avowedly "political" stance, and those who are seeking to avoid identification with left or right.

The Ecology Party in Britain is seen in most other countries as a model of political moderation, determined to concentrate on environmental issues

Cattle farmer speaks of barricades against vets

A farmer yesterday threatened to barricade roads to his farm next week to stop Ministry of Agriculture vets getting on to his land to treat his cattle.

Mr Mark Purdy, of Dene Farm, Halse, near Taunton, has been fighting a long running battle with the ministry, which insists he uses organophosphorous compounds to treat his Jersey cattle against warble fly infection. He believes that compounds are a danger to animals and people.

Mr Purdy said: "My wife is pregnant and there are links between miscarriages and the use of organophosphates. I have asked my solicitor to seek a High Court order banning the ministry officials from entering my land, but if that does not work I may well barricade myself in."

A home from home in the park for squirrels

By Tony Samstag

Most of the red squirrels released experimentally into Regent's Park, London, have survived the hard winter in fine form, London Zoo said yesterday.

Dr Brian Bertram, curator of mammals, said the results "far exceeded my expectations - and I'm an optimist". Of the 10 animals released in stages last

October and November, seven are known to have survived in good health. Two were killed, one by a car, another by a fatal cat, and one, whose radio collar failed, has not been seen for several weeks.

Red squirrels have been supplanted throughout most of England and Wales by the grey species.

70 miles of motorway works planned

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

This summer's batch of motorway resurfacing and bridge repair projects, most of which will cause severe or moderate traffic jams at peak periods, have been agreed by the Department of Transport.

The plan is to renew 70 miles of the 2,400-mile motorway network, 9 per cent of the total. Last year, the British Road Federation called for an increase of 65 per cent in road building and repairs, to £2,000 million a year.

A total of 43 schemes for

road renewal and bridge maintenance are approved for this summer. Most will involve the setting up of contra-flow systems on motorways.

The biggest fillip to the road lobby came last December when Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, promised a review of the road building programme. She also announced that the structural strength of new motorways was to be increased to give them a life of 20 years, instead of 10 to 15 years.

The list of motorway repairs likely to cause delays includes: M1 Northants: Junction (J) 15 Bucks boundary, north and south, until mid-April (3km); J16-18, contra-flow north-bound, until late July (2.4km); M6 Cheshire: J20-21, right-hand lane of both carriageways closed until 14 July (6.9km); M56 Cheshire: J12-J14, westbound carriageway closed until 30 March 1985 (3.7km); M2 Kent: J4-15, right-hand lane of both carriageways closed until 25 March; M3 Surrey: J1, Sunbury Cross, contra-flow eastbound until 31

PARLIAMENT MARCH 22 1985

Starvation in Africa

Aid must be delivered to all in need

COMMONS

Western donors of aid to Ethiopia and the United Nations coordinator must ensure the honouring of the pledge by the foreign minister of Ethiopia to see that supplies reach through to those who need them, without discrimination, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development said during a debate on African starvation in the House of Commons.

Mr Edward Heath, (Old Berkeley and Sidcup, C), early in the debate had commended the British Government's financial contribution but said that it had not appeared to take a lead.

Mr Bowles Walls (Hertford and Stortford, C) opened the debate by moving that the House recognise that death and suffering from starvation and disease related to malnutrition of millions of Africans were capable of being prevented by mankind working together. The motion was later agreed to.

He said Britain's main effort was being made through the EEC and if the EEC programme failed to deliver, then Britain failed to deliver. The fact the Americans had delivered food well ahead of the EEC was a matter for congratulation but also of shame that Europe could not work as quickly and effectively.

Some countries were resistant to change. They must be told that if they were not prepared to change the countries offering aid would have the courage to unite and decline to give assistance and instead prepare for the emergency that would inevitably follow. Pump-priming was essential for Africa if the nations there were to expand.

Mr Eric Deakin (Walthamstow, Lab) said the present population of Africa as a whole was 450 million but by the end of the century it was likely to have risen to 850 million. That meant 400 million more people requiring food, education, health facilities, water supplies, accommodation and jobs.

Mr Edward Heath said the Government had made a substantial financial contribution to deal with the problem and had not

always received the commendation it ought to have had. But the Government had not appeared to be taking a lead; it had always been responding to pressures from other sources.

He urged the Government to try to get the rest of Europe and the United States involved in a strategic plan with the international institutions, including the World Bank, to use resources to the best advantage and thus show Africa that its people had a long term future.

The Government could influence public opinion in the direction in which it wanted to go. Otherwise public opinion would drag. Departmental bureaucracy in government was another factor.

When interest rates rose as they had done recently the impact on developing countries could be fatal.

Mr Thomas Cox (Tooting, Lab) said that Britain should ensure its skills and technical knowledge were made available to these countries as well as industrial help, one of the most regrettable decisions this Government had taken was to increase charges for overseas students.

Mr James Lester (Broxtowe, C) said that a special allowance should be made to the Overseas Development Administration at the beginning of the financial year. A relatively small amount would enable it to start to respond to the demands made upon it.

In Africa he had been told by an official that it was not the lack of funds to send lorries because by the time the EEC tendering process to all European lorry manufacturers was complete, the people would be dead. Procedures should be speeded up.

Mr Clive Seely (Hammersmith, Lab) said a tribute to the work of Mr Timothy Raison, the minister, but said the Government's record had been dismal. He believed that with past cuts in aid, the present level of Government expenditure was still, in real terms, £100 million below that of the Labour Government.

could do the job if permitted. The trouble with state aid was that it almost inevitably led to state control of development and that could be damaging because the real needs of the country tended to be lost sight of in favour of prestigious projects.

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich, Lab) said the West was taking more out of Africa than it was putting in. The result could only be a series of further disasters and crises.

Mr Stuart Holland, Opposition spokesman on overseas development and cooperation, said EEC food distribution took along time to reach drought areas. Further initiatives were needed.

Commodity stabilisation initiatives were needed - development agreements with some of the least developed countries in Africa, a higher share of the value of the commodity paid to third world producers, including peasant farmers and action on debt.

In the face of a global challenge of drought, disease and death and the need to move the world out of crisis and poverty, would the Prime Minister at the next industrial summit argue for at least one tenth of the world's next budget each year to be spent on a recovery programme?

Mr Tony Balcary (Banbury, C) said one of the United Nations agencies should be given prime responsibility for coordinating the community's response to famine.

Mr Timothy Raison said pledges, and those to be confirmed, came to nearly £6.5 million, so if they became reality great progress was being made in the short term.

There should be no illusion, however, about the distribution difficulties. He had seen them in Ethiopia and the Sudan.

At the United Nations conference in Geneva, recently the foreign minister of Ethiopia gave a solemn pledge that relief supplies would get through to all those in need, without any discrimination. Western donors and the UN coordinator must now ensure that this pledge was honoured. The key, however, was simply that meat must stop killing each other.

20,000 join in march for rights

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

More than 20,000 people turned out in Argentina on Thursday night to demand the punishment of military officers they consider guilty of human rights crimes under the country's previous Government.

The march was the culmination of a campaign by the mothers of Plaza de Mayo, a human rights group, to gather support for their calls for information about missing relatives who disappeared in the 1970s after being kidnapped by security forces.

Using the motto "Give the disappeared a hand" the group gathered some 700,000 cardboard cutouts in the shape of a human hand, each signed by a supporter. The hands hung along the route of the march.

Human rights groups have criticised President Alfonsín's effort to bring military officers blamed for atrocities to justice, and have accused him of secretly planning an amnesty for the military.

Señor Alfonsín's Government has focused its efforts to solve what is called the "human rights problem" on the trial of nine former members of military juntas which ruled from 1976 to 1983.

On Thursday the civilian court of appeal, which is trying the nine former leaders, opened the trial to the presentation of evidence by prosecution and defence.

On Wednesday the federal prosecutor made public the charges against the former President Jorge Videla, and the eight other accused officers. He said that they will be tried for crimes including kidnapping, torture, murder, theft and falsification of documents.

Señor Julio Strassera, the prosecutor, has said he will present more than 700 cases of so-called disappearances to prove the guilt of the military officers. Public hearings, an unusual feature in Argentine trials, are expected to begin early in April.

Alfonsín attacks US Latin America role

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

President Alfonsín of Argentina has strongly criticised President Reagan's Central America policy, saying it is based on misguided principles and a lack of understanding of the region's concerns.

In an address to business leaders and foreign affairs experts in New York on Thursday, Señor Alfonsín said the US should not apply its security concerns to Latin America at the expense of democratic freedoms. These countries could not be expected to share US concerns unless they had democracies of their own to defend.

"To achieve security it is

necessary that one has the desire to defend something that he already has," he said. "But what meaning can there be for the majority of a population... in defending a freedom it does not enjoy or a prosperity it does not have?"

Señor Alfonsín conferred yesterday with Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General. Argentina's dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands were thought to be high on the agenda. Diplomatic sources did not expect much ground to be broken during the session since the positions of the two sides are still too wide apart.

Dutch Jews stay silent as Menten goes home

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam

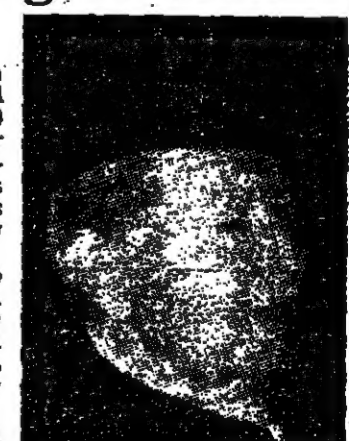
Pieter Menten, the Dutch millionaire art collector, aged 85, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for war crimes, was freed early yesterday after completing two-thirds of his sentence. The two years he spent in preventive custody were taken into consideration.

The release of Menten, who was sentenced in July 1980, caused little surprise in The Netherlands, where a remission of one-third of a sentence is granted as a matter of course for good behaviour.

He had spent most of his term in the hospital wing of Scheveningen Prison, a maximum security jail. He suffers from acute diabetes and is ailing.

Leaders of the Jewish community refrained from official comment. The Netherlands will be commemorating its wartime dead in May on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Nazi occupation.

Menten was taken under police escort to Blaricum, a small village near Amsterdam where his villa was destroyed by



Early release: Pieter Menten leaving prison

fire in 1977. His wife Meta has been living in the villa's coach house.

Menten has been refused permission by the Irish Government to take up residence at a home he owns in Co Waterford. He was convicted of involvement in the mass execution in July, 1941, by a Nazi SS extermination team of between 20 and 30 Polish nationals.

Pay talks break down

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen

Strikes due to begin in Denmark at midnight tonight are likely to paralyse the country.

The showdown comes after talks broke down between the state arbitrator, the employers federation and trade unions on new two-year wage agreements for the private sector.

The dispute is likely to be the most widespread since 1973, affecting 300,000 trade unionists.

Denmark facing strike paralysis

Manufacturing, oil and petrol supplies, private ferry services, transport and distribution, electricity and power generally, newspapers, meat, dairy and food production, air traffic (to and from Denmark), abattoirs, breweries and the building sector, are expected gradually to grind to a halt. Vital services and state organizations should be unaffected initially.

The action follows strike and lock-out warnings from both sides and failure to agree on a package comprising a reduction

of the working week from 40 to 38½ hours and pay increases of up to 4 per cent, mainly for the lowest paid, mooted by the state arbitrator.

Faced with growing balance-of-payment problems, Denmark's centre-right coalition government favours minimal pay increases. Mr Poul Schlüter, the Prime Minister, said none of the less than 100 unions had no immediate plans to intervene to stop the conflict by imposing a pay settlement by legislation, as happened in 1979.

America revises view of Europe

Israel at centre of widespread media criticism after 'wanton' shooting

Peres defends tank crews on CBS deaths

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday denied that the tank crew which killed two members of the CBS television team in Lebanon had deviated from its orders.

The Prime Minister's response came after an angry message from Mr Ed Joyce, the New York-based president of CBS news, who stated: "This is not the first instance, as you know, of attacks by the Israeli military on innocent journalists, but it is the most wanton and tragic, and demands your complete attention and action."

Yesterday Mr Peres published his reply which, after an expression of "deep sorrow" at Thursday's deaths, "The tank crew involved did not deviate from the strict orders concerning the protection of innocent bystanders. It appears that the cameraman took position in the midst of a group of armed men who were engaged in active hostility against the Israeli defence forces."

Eyewitness reports quoted earlier in the Israeli press claimed that the CBS team's car was clearly identified with press tags, as was another vehicle on which the Israelis had earlier opened fire.

The Prime Minister's response, which was not thought likely to calm the anger of many pressmen trying to cover the Lebanese conflict, concluded: "I reiterate Israel's long-standing and unqualified commitment to freedom of the press, and totally reject any suggestion that the incident was anything but a derivative of the tragic situation in Lebanon and the circumstances under which we are forced to carry out our duty to protect the lives of our soldiers."

Senior officials in Jerusalem are worried that the attack will reflect seriously on Israel's image in the United States, and reawaken the deep hostility aroused there and in Europe at the Army's conduct during the siege of Beirut. Yesterday CBS staff said the network had already scrapped a major scheme for presenting its morning news from Israel for the whole of Holy Week, and

extra staff working on the project had been ordered home.

Mr Zeev Chafetz, a former head of the Government Press Office and author of a recent book alleging media bias against Israel during the war, predicted that Israel would suffer badly from Thursday's incident: "Experience shows that, given the hostility the television networks display towards us, we will pay a high price."

Israel Radio reported that the Army had renewed its attempt to ban coverage of events in southern Lebanon by reporters and broadcasters based in Beirut. Israeli Embassies in New York and London had been asked to warn heads of international news organizations that reporters entering south Lebanon from the north "put themselves at risk".

The ban has already prompted a strong protest from the Tel Aviv Foreign Press Association, which represents more than 200 journalists and television crews based in Israel. Many correspondents see it as a crude attempt to restrict publicity of the tough security policy that Israel is pursuing against the Shia Muslim majority in southern Lebanon.

Apert from rare permission to visit units of the United Nations peace-keeping force, Israel-based correspondents are able to cover only those parts of Lebanon they can enter with the Army. Their copy is later subjected to military censorship.

Since the "iron fist" was imposed last month, repeated requests by foreign newsmen to accompany the raiding Israeli forces have been rejected for what is described as "operational and security reasons".

On the day before the two CBS men were killed near the Muslim village of Melki, two photographers accompanying a UN press trip further to the south were warned sternly by the senior UN official driving their jeep: "On no account are you to take any photographs of the Israelis without their permission, otherwise you are more than likely to be shot."



A villager of Kfar Melki stands by the Israeli tank shell crater and holds the video tape recorder of the CBS men killed on Thursday. At left, the men who died: cameraman Tewfik Ghazawi (top) and sound recordist Bahije Metni.

Band Aid gifts land in Sudan

From Paul Valley Khartoum

The first consignment of famine relief supplies from the proceeds of the record produced by a galaxy of British pop stars under the name of Band Aid has arrived in Sudan.

With it came the photographer David Bailey, who as now left the capital on a tour of the camps in the east of the country, which have become the home of almost half a million refugees from Ethiopia and the nomads of the Red Sea hills to the north.

The supplies, which arrived on a chartered flight, included four Land-Rovers for use by Oxfam to monitor the whereabouts of more than 300,000 Beja nomads who have abandoned their traditional migration patterns in the hills which surround Port Sudan.

Many are camped reluctantly along the road which connects the port to Khartoum. Others have not been seen for months and the Oxfam team is launching an expedition to look for them.

The Band Aid flight also brought in almost a ton of medical supplies as well as 19 tons of Oxfam high-energy biscuits, seven tons of dried skimmed milk and five-and-a-half tons of vegetable oil. The supplies are being distributed through the Swiss Red Cross to refugees at Wad Kowli, near the Ethiopian border.

Today a second Band Aid flight will bring in four more Land-Rovers, 25 tons of full-cream milk powder and five tons of Oxfam biscuits. It will be accompanied by Band Aid workers, including Miles Copeland, manager of the Police group.

Band Aid relief has already arrived in the government-controlled areas of Ethiopia.

BRUSSELS: Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, Mr Goshu Wolde, has denied that Government troops have been hijacking EEC food aid and selling it to traders (Our Correspondent writes).

There was no evidence to support the allegation by a British Conservative MEP, Paul Howell, after a visit to Eritrea.

Mr Goshu said some aid for Ethiopia was shipped via Port Sudan. "It is quite possible that some of this food may have found itself in the hands of Sudanese soldiers. And they may be responsible for the selling of it."

NEW YORK: Between \$700 million (£580 million) and \$1 billion to fight famine in Africa was raised at this month's Geneva conference for the 20 most stricken countries, the UN emergency operations chief, Mr Bradford Morse, said (AFP reports).

Thursday's massacre had been an awesome reminder of the horrors of apartheid.

In Washington, Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, said the killings only underlined how "evil and unacceptable that system (apartheid) is".

During a House of Representatives sub-committee hearing he said: "Violence and the use of that tactic in the face of demonstrations is a deplorable tactic and I'm not prepared in any way to try to defend it."

President Reagan, a few hours later at his press conference, said: "... All of us find the (apartheid) system there repugnant, but we're going to keep on trying to contribute to a peaceful solution if we can."

Mr Healey: Investment to be withdrawn

World anger at South Africa

Healey puts demand for strong sanctions

By Our Foreign Staff

A common policy for all industrial countries to ban loans and investment for South Africa was demanded yesterday by Denis Healey, Britain's shadow Foreign Secretary, in response to Thursday's shootings in the Eastern Cape, in which 18 blacks were killed when police opened fire on mourners.

Existing investment should be withdrawn until Namibia was independent and a satisfactory programme for the rapid liquidation of apartheid was under way.

"This appalling massacre on the anniversary of Sharpeville shows that nothing has changed in South Africa for the last 25 years."

"The massacre is a warning to the world as a whole no less than to the people of South Africa. There can be no peace in the southern half of the continent so long as the most fundamental rights are denied to the South African people."

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Office minister who deals with South Africa, said the British Government had expressed its "absolute horror" at the shootings and insisted there must be a full investigation so those responsible were brought to account.

"We want to see an end to

Fishing and farming rancour blocks EEC enlargement

From Jonathan Braude, Brussels

EEC Foreign Ministers' talks in Brussels on enlargement of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal broke down this week without a conclusion.

But although time is running short, if the two Iberian countries are to join the Community by the deadline of January 1986, the breakdown is not the end of the world.

Before they broke up, ministers had reached a surprise agreement on financing the shortfall in the EEC's 1984 budget by a grant from the ten member governments. They had also agreed to ensure that Britain's hard-won £600 million reduction in its payments to the community would be included in the 1985 budget, although Greece still has to give formal agreement to this.

However, the talks broke down over the details of the agreements on agriculture and fisheries with Spain when France refused to accept a compromise on fish and wine.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Roland Dumas, wants to limit the number of Spanish boats with the right to fish in EEC waters to 250 while the compromise position acceptable to the rest of the Community and to Spain is 300 boats.

M. Dumas also wants to cut by 3,000,000 hectolitres the amount of wine that Spain is entitled to produce before its producers are obliged by EEC law to sell their output for distillation at uneconomic prices.

Britain and Ireland, un-

ditionally France's allies in attempting to keep Spain out of EEC fisheries, have dropped some of their harder-line positions. Ireland has even conceded that Spain should be allowed into the sensitive fishing zone known as the Irish Box after ten years.

So there is some speculation as to M. Dumas's motives in preventing the compromise when negotiations with Spain are virtually complete on other fronts.

The reasoning favoured by Spanish observers is that France is now determined to prevent EEC enlargement until after the French general election in 1986. But the more charitable theory is that M. Dumas needed time to confer with President Mitterrand.

Gonzalez refuses to give up hope for settlement

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain still has a reasonably good chance to conclude its entry negotiations before next week's EEC summit in spite of the blockade by France on Thursday night in Brussels.

Senior Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, said last night.

He had just telephoned President Mitterrand to find out what caused the surprise news at midnight when Spanish had heard earlier that a final agreement had been made with the Ten for Spain and Portugal.

Special emergency meetings are set for Spain with the Ten next Thursday, preceded by one for Portugal with which

Discussions, meanwhile, have not yet finished with the Portuguese who are demanding to be allowed to import more cane sugar from their traditional Third World supplies than the 75,000 tonnes now on offer. They are also afraid that Spain will poach from traditional Portuguese fishing grounds.

So discussions with the Portuguese next Wednesday and a final negotiating session with both countries the following day should solve the remaining problems.

But if France is really determined to block enlargement for a longer period or to call a referendum on allowing Spain into the Community, the negotiations next week are doomed to failure.

almost everything has been negotiated. But Portugal's case depends on what happens to its near neighbour.

Senior Gonzalez warned yesterday that the situation was "difficult, even dangerous".

Madrid fears the agreements so nearly reached could fall apart in the next few days as the Community's fishing and farming lobbies discover the disadvantages in it for them.

It is speculated here that the Mitterrand Government is on course either to obtain more concessions at a take-it-or-leave-it session on Thursday or let Spain's hopes of entering on January 1 next finally die at the summit.

Farmers in price protest

From a Correspondent, Paris

Tens of thousands of French farmers, joined by some West Germans and a small delegation from the British National Farmers' Union, marched in cities across France yesterday in protest against the EEC freeze on farm prices and limits on milk and meat production. They also criticized the expected entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community.

The day of protests disturbed road and rail traffic throughout France, including international train services between Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam. Farmers paraded in Lille, near the Belgian border, with 1,800 tractors.

In Lyons, a farm was constructed in the city centre, while several thousand agricultural workers from the Midi Pyrenees gathered in Toulouse.

The Britons demonstrated in Rouen.

The protest centred on Strasbourg where about 10,000 French and West German farmers heard the president of the national federation of agricultural workers, M. Francois Guillaume say that the protests were only a "first warning" to European leaders.

He called for 5 per cent price increases for agricultural products when the 10 Community agriculture ministers meet in Brussels next week to set the prices on farm products for the coming year. The Community wants to freeze prices at their present level.

Despite the show of force, M. Guillaume did not attract large numbers of farmers from other Community members in the demonstrations.

Leading article, page 9

Fat Czechs

Prague (AP) - About 20 per cent of Czechoslovak children are too fat. *Rude Pravo*, the Communist party newspaper, said, adding that the country did not have enough gymnasia and playgrounds, and that attempts to open more school gyms and swimming pools to the public had failed.

Rescuers die

Vienna - Four Austrian mountain rescuers were killed by an avalanche near the Styrian ski resort of Schladming in the eastern Alps after 30 hours of snowfall.

Delhi epidemic

Delhi (AP) - More than 240 people have died in an epidemic of meningitis in the Indian capital this year, the public Health Minister told Parliament. Some 1,893 cases were reported in Delhi and nearby areas from January 1 to March 12, including 243 deaths.

Pig's ear

Peking (Reuters) - A Chinese farmer whose nose was bitten off by a rat 25 years ago has regained his sense of smell after doctors built a replacement from a pig's ear.

Gulf War fighters warned off by Kuwait

Kuwait (AFP) - Kuwait has declared its north-west Gulf island of Bubiyan, which has strategic value in the Iran-Iraq war, an out-of-bounds "military zone".

The daily *al-Wakeel* quoted the Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, al-Sabah as saying Kuwait would tolerate no attack on its territory.

As air and ground fighting in the war increased, hundreds of Europeans and Iranians have arrived in Turkey by road from Iran.

Brides burn

Delhi (AFP) - Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha, Interior State Minister, has reported more bride-burnings in Delhi last year, up from 298 to 307. Brides are burnt to death most often in dowry disputes.

Speaker freed

Harare (AFP) - Mr James Bessoppo-Moyo, aged 65, the jailed former Deputy Speaker of Zimbabwe's House of Assembly, has been freed because of illness from a two-year sentence for attempted murder.

Joint account

Athens (AP) - Greece's two top government economists, National Economy Minister, Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, aged 54, and Ms Louka Katseli, aged 32, who heads the economic research institute, have married.

Murder claim

Delhi (Reuters) - A group called the Ukrainian Reactionary Force claimed responsibility for the murder here on Thursday of the Soviet diplomat, Mr Vladislav Kitzichenko, the police said.

Visit delayed

Freeport (AFP) - Riots in Sierra Leone's mining region of Kono, linked to a drive against foreigners and strike action by teachers, have made President Siaka Stevens delay his departure for China.

Extradition plea

Rome (AP) - Italy asked Holland to extradite Warrapoj Lohalerwtrial, a Thai citizen and alleged leader of a heroin smuggling group arrested in Amsterdam.

Five life terms

Florence (AP) - A local court jailed for life five right-wing terrorists for the 1976 murder of Judge Vittorio Occorsio, who had been investigating terrorism.

Ozone care

Vienna - Twenty states, including Britain, signed a convention at a UN conference approving measures to protect the earth's ozone layer.

Correction

Mr Timothy Renton Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, not Mr Timothy Raison as reported on March 21, represented Britain at the ministerial conference on human rights in Vienna.

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Crocker plan studied

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa has agreed to study new proposals for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as part of a regional peace settlement that would include independence for South African-occupied Namibia.

The proposals were conveyed to Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, South Africa's Foreign Minister, at Africa's Thursday in Cape Town by Dr Chester Crocker, Town by Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who flew back to the US last night.

Catholics in Zimbabwe poll plea

From Jan Raath, Harare

North in the Tsholotsho and Nkai communal areas, north and north-west of Bulawayo.

They speak of the abduction in January and February of up to several hundred people who are leading local officials of the Zanu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The abductions are said to be carried out under cover of darkness and witnesses have supplied evidence that vehicles were used.

The vehicles and the large scale of the operations is accepted as evidence of the involvement of government personnel.

Through cross-checking the names of those reported to have been abducted, officials have confirmed at least 50 cases, although there is no information on where they have been taken. Attempts to link identities with those of bodies in graves in Tsholotsho and Nkai have proved inconclusive.

The last reported abduction was on February 6 when armed men in vehicles swooped quietly on about 12 villages and took about two people from each village.

Other incidents of pre-elect-

Mugabe gets secret report

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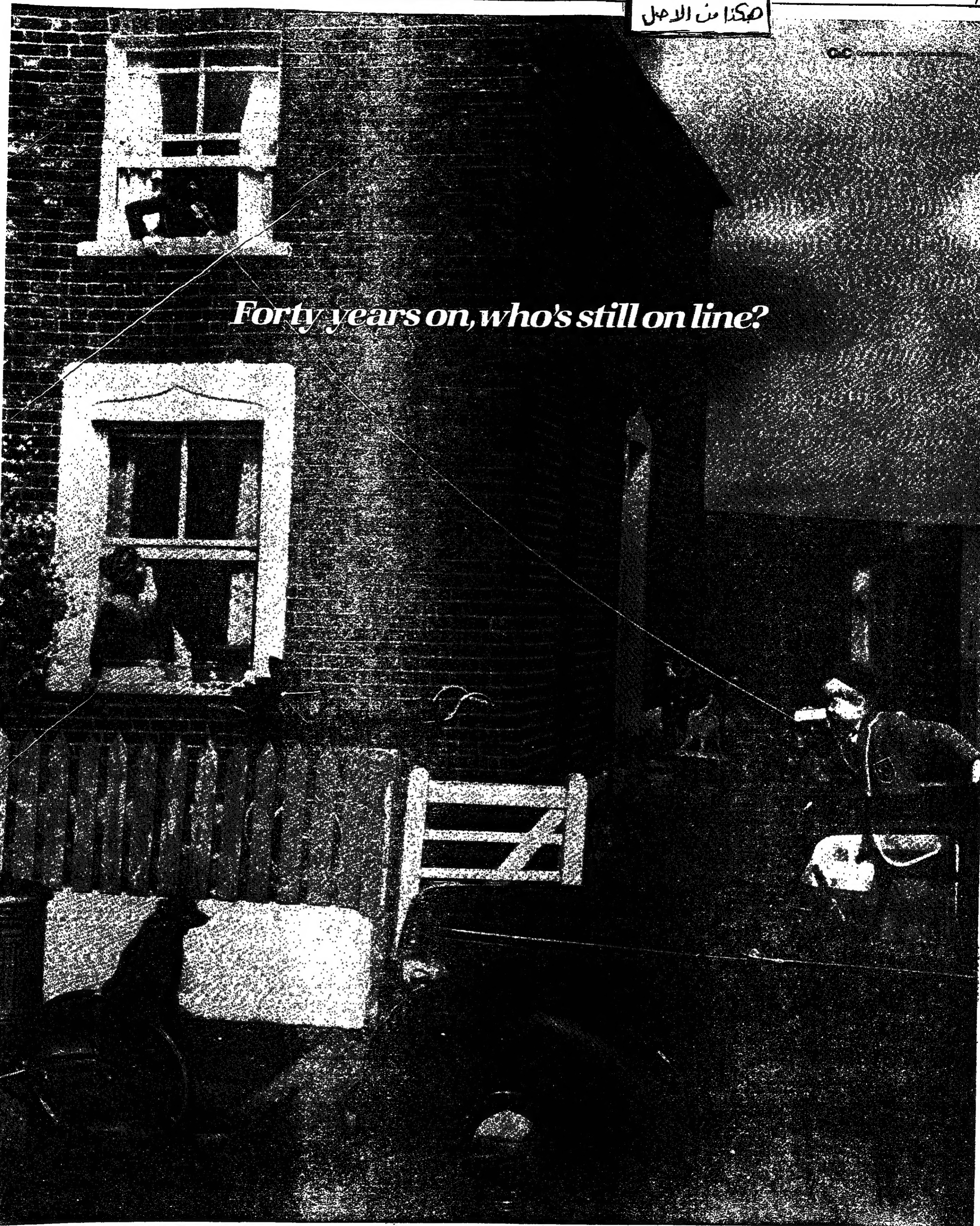
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Other incidents of pre-elect-

Computer and Communications

Forty years on, who's still on line?



When we grew up, the tin-can telephone was magic to the schoolboy.
Today, a micro and a modem is more his line.
Our generation has seen four generations of computers.
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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Trail of glory

The winner of the Alaskan Inuit trail sled dog race, Libby Riddles, is not one to minimize her triumph. "Now I could die and it would be all right," she said after her moment of victory. Miss Riddles, a "musher" as such people are called, drove her 13-dog team along the 1,100-mile route to the finish in 18 days 20 min 17 sec in a race plagued throughout by appalling weather. In fact, the race was halted twice so that dog food could be flown to checkpoints, and 15 of the 61 entrants had to drop out. Another musher, Wes McKinstry, was disqualified for deliberately killing one of his dogs; eight other dogs died accidentally during the race. At the finish Miss Riddles was presented with a bouquet of roses which, unlike herself, promptly withered in the cold.

Teeth of victory

More about dogs: yes, it was a dog that played the decisive role in the defeat of the Fortuna Cologne football team at the hands of Hessen Kassel. A Fortuna player, Janus Gundlansson, was attacked by a police dog in the kickabout before the second division match between the two West German clubs, and was so severely bitten that he was unable to play. Fortuna believed that the game should be replayed because of the incident, but its appeal was rejected.

Spray to win

The most salubrious changing-room in the golfing world is at Ascot, where the Avia women's foursome tournament was held this week. Organizer Joan Rothschild took delivery of 2,000 cans of deodorizing footspray, saying: "They sent six cans of spray for each player instead of one."

Jolly hockey

Oxford beat Cambridge 5-2 in a hotly-contested women's ice hockey match played before the enthralled eyes of Prince Edward. However, the women's game does not win much recognition in other high places. They can only obtain ice-time at the kind of hour favoured by the Gestapo for house visits, and they can't afford all the necessary protective clothing. "It costs £20 for a pair of protective shorts," says Claire Platt, Oxford treasurer. "But if you don't have any you just jolly well get on the ice and get on with it."

Snake pit

One hazard the average golfer simply never worries about is the spitting cobra. This is not true, however, of Britons Malcolm Mackenzie and Donald Stirling. They spotted a splendid 8ft-long specimen on the twelfth fairway as they played in the Corcoran Cock of the North tournament in Zambia.

Animal rights

Further to my piece on horses and motor traffic, I have been sent some fascinating legal facts. After a recent case involving a failed attempt to sue a horse rider for negligence, Mr Justice Ralph Gibson said: "I would comment that in the ordinary experience of most people who use the road, both in a car and on a bicycle, there appears to be a wholly false belief held by many motorists that they are entitled to proceed without being required to slow down for slower traffic such as bicycles and horses... Slow traffic on an ordinary road has a right to be there."

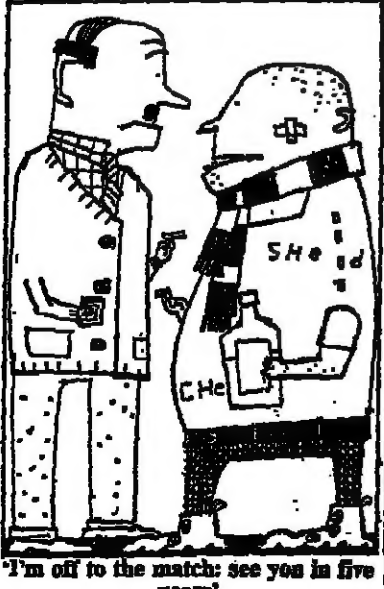
All in together

After nine years, the secret of Horden colliery welfare football team is out: it has only one team bath. It played in the Northern League, which requires members to have separate baths for the home and the away sides, but for nine years Horden has played down with its opponents at every home game. This has gone on for so long because visiting officials have checked only the away facilities, since that is all they are usually concerned with. Horden's bath is in its away dressing room.

Horse sense

A new item of horse-racing equipment was used for the first time in England yesterday, apparently successfully. It is called a visor, and is a particularly elaborate form of blinkers of American design, but made up by a Marlborough saddler. The horse, Manistat, was ridden by Peter Makin, who explained that, in theory, the device would stop the horse's alarming tendency to remain behind in the starting stalls.

BARRY FANTONI



Hooligans: let the clubs pay

by Philip Goodhart

The argument that football hooliganism is the fault of society at large, and reflects a malaise in Britain today, can best be answered by looking at the United States. American society is more violent and more racially divided than our own, but spectator violence at sporting events there is virtually unknown.

This is largely due to the fact there is no standing room in American stadiums and sports halls: it is very difficult to riot sitting down. In the early 1960s the elimination of standing room on the terraces might have prevented violence becoming a habit. Now that violence has taken hold, tinkering with accommodation arrangements within football grounds will not, by itself, provide an adequate answer to the problem.

There is not too much point in talking about increasing the size of the police presence at football grounds, or passing new laws to enable magistrates to hand out stiffer sentences. As the Home Secretary has rightly pointed out, many magistrates do not use the powers they already have.

Our main thrust should be to extend responsibility of football clubs for the behaviour of their own supporters, to make sure clubs which are persistently associated with crowd violence suffer financially. Manchester United used to have an appalling record of supporter violence, which has sharply diminished since manage-

ment and official supporters' associations began to take action.

Those clubs which have a particularly bad record should be required to post a bond of substantial size, say £50,000 or £100,000, when playing away from home. This money would be wholly or partially forfeited if their supporters misbehaved. The money should be used to compensate residents and police officers injured by visiting hooligans, or whose property is damaged.

Where the threat of trouble comes from home supporters, the number of people allowed into the ground should be limited depending on the severity of the threat, to different combinations of season ticket-holders and people who buy tickets at specified places at least 24 hours before the game. In certain extreme circumstances, no paying spectators would be allowed into the ground at all. We could make it mandatory for season tickets to show the name and picture of the purchaser, like *abonnements* at ski resorts.

All questions relating to entry restrictions and the size of the bonds to be posted could be settled by a committee of three, consisting of the sports minister, the chairman or representative of the chief constables' committee on football violence

and a representative of the Football Association. These three could meet, say, every Tuesday morning during the football season to assess the amount of hooliganism in the previous weekend and take appropriate measures.

There would be no appeal but clubs would be entitled to impose even harsher restrictions than those set out by the committee. If Millwall decided, for example, that it could not face raising a bond of £50,000 or £100,000 for its away game against Bournemouth or Bradford, it could require the home team to restrict entry to home season ticket-holders only. This would normally involve the visiting club from having to put up any bond at all, since none of its supporters would be allowed into the game.

The effect of these restrictions would be to give clubs a substantial vested interest in stamping out crowd violence through the application of the range of measures now available, such as barriers and more stewards. The idea that clubs should be penalized for the behaviour of supporters whom they do not want and cannot directly control may be thought unfair, but at least it would encourage genuine supporters to help the authorities in controlling the hooligan minority.

Sir Philip Goodhart is Conservative MP for Beckenham.

David Hewson on a programming switch that raises fears about standards

In two days' time the BBC will find itself facing a difficult public engagement. Not the acceptance of a miserable licence fee settlement, though that is likely to arise later in the week, but a matter which, in its own way, sits much closer to the heart of its present agonies.

On Monday the broadcasting press will assemble to see a preview of J. B. Priestley's play *Time and the Conways*, and to discuss the production with the people responsible for making it. Since many of these people are now convinced that the BBC is bent on a radical and questionable shift in its attitude towards serious drama on BBC1, we may well find this press conference blessed with more than its usual share of interest.

Time and the Conways was meant to be the first in a series of six plays of the Month, all of them already made, carried at Sunday night peak time on the popular channel as they have been for the last 20 years. But last week Michael Grade, the channel's controller, told drama staff he could guarantee space for only one, the Priestley play. The rest would have to wait for a slot elsewhere, presumably on BBC2, a channel over which Grade has no control.

Grade's verdict on one of its most venerable institutions has provoked enormous controversy within the BBC, and those lobbying against it may see *Play of the Month* reinstated this weekend. Whether or not that happens, the episode leaves the corporation in an uncomfortable position with the classical drama people who had grown accustomed to regarding Television Centre as a bastion of quality in a changing broadcasting world.

The BBC's head of drama, Peter Goodchild, has been quick to point out that the decision to shift classical productions to BBC2 was an old one, but he omitted to mention that it was one which concerned next year's programming. The productions affected by Grade's ruling were made for BBC1 with BBC1 money, and their disappearance into the vaults has appalled many who, in the past, would have defended the corporation to the hilt.

There is a simple reason for this. The BBC's existence rests upon its claim to offer a public service. One

Plays are the thing in this BBC drama



Sir John Gielgud and John Shrapnel in *Antigone* destined for the vault?

of the few common areas of agreement about the definition of public service broadcasting is the notion that it involves the occasional transmission of serious material at peak times on a popular channel.

Kenneth Ives, who was responsible for two of the productions, said: "I think this whole thing is indicative of the headlong rush of the BBC down to the standards of the pay of American television. Any night, if one looks at the television now, what's worth watching is on Channel 4, not the BBC. The thing that really galls me is that the people

who are making these decisions haven't even seen the plays."

"If you are chasing ratings then authors like Strindberg, Sartre and Sophocles aren't going to give you as much as Esther Rantzen and Terry Wogan. While they are estimable programmes in their own right, I think there should be a cultural balance."

James Cellan Jones, a former head of plays for the BBC and now chairman of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA), has publicly defended the BBC against its critics and said that measures to change the corporation

and introduce advertising, such as those proposed in a series of leaders in *The Times*, would be a tragedy for British broadcasting.

"If this had happened when I was there I would have felt like resigning," Cellan Jones said this week. "It is part of the BBC's job to put on classical drama at peak times whether it attracts a large audience or not. What is happening will put this drama into a ghetto where it will not be seen by a larger audience. The two channels will be polarized, which is not what they are there for."

The decision has deeply offended the performers involved, many of whom worked for the series well below their market rates. They include Omar Sharif and Jeanne Moreau, who made Sartre's *Victious Circle*, and Sir John Gielgud who appeared in *Antigone*.

Colin Blakely, who made Strindberg's *The Father* with Dorothy Tutin and Edward Fox nearly two years ago, said: "It is a terrible tragedy the way the BBC is treating classical plays. The idea that they are too lacking in entertainment value for BBC1 and have to be hidden away on BBC2 is a very dangerous one. The BBC used to have such a good name in this respect, now it is actually lagging behind."

The current head of plays maintains that BBC1 will maintain its commitment to making drama. We may only guess at what sort of drama that might be.

It would be easy, although mistaken, to dismiss the *Play of the Month* issue as an internal BBC row with little relevance to wider arguments about the corporation's future.

At the same time that ITV and Channel 4 have continued to broadcast a remarkable cultural mix of programmes the BBC appears, in Jones' phrase, to be polarizing its two channels between popular television, on the one hand, and minority output on the other, achieving a disturbing homogeneity of style for each one in the process. It is an interesting comment on the myth that the advertiser's pound can only produce the predictable, and a measure of the uncomfortable state of flux in which British broadcasters now find themselves.

John O'Sullivan Green about Ireland

There are 43 million Americans of Irish descent. And on St Patrick's Day in New York it is easy to believe that they are all crowded into the same five or six bars. The colour green is all-encompassing - green beer, green bunting, green plastic bowler hats ever green-streaked hair and, of course, green shamrock. At the moments of heightened emotion, one would not be surprised at the production of green Kleenex.

However, only 25 or 30 per cent of these are Irish-Americans in the usual sense of the term - namely, people - descendants of their Irish heritage and retaining an interest in the politics of Ireland. There are two broad groups. Supporters of the IRA and Noraid, a small minority, are distinguished by a romantically simplistic view of Irish history in which the British oppressed the Irish for 300 years out of sheer spite and are still doing so, and by a willingness to support terrorism and murder to overthrow the oppressor.

Then there are the respectable Irish Americans, like New York's Archbishop O'Connor, who duly denounce IRA violence but also denounce a vague, anonymous "oppression" which everyone takes to be Ulster's incorporation in the United Kingdom. The Archbishop did this rather too obviously, even clumsily. But the same equivocation will be found in such ultra-respectable figures, much quoted by British ministers as the "Friends of Ireland", who include Speaker Tip O'Neill and Senators Kennedy and Moynihan.

The Friends, indeed, share Noraid's gloomy view of Irish history as a record of British oppression. And if they believe that this oppression has lightened recently, they don't think that the improvement has gone anything like far enough. Thus their St Patrick's Day statement declared sternly that "majority rule without minority rights is not democracy - it has brought oppression."

Despite the dramatic promise of these words, their document is hard-pressed to uncover any actual examples of minority rights that have been denied. It rummages around and proposes that the British government should end the oppression by "a return to due process in the judiciary, a strengthening of efforts to end discriminatory practices in employment, and elimination of abuses of prisoners."

Let us examine them in reverse order. The most serious abuse of prisoners is carried out by the prisoners themselves. To see it as an oppression of minorities is to ascribe magical powers to government. The demand that remedies for discrimination be strengthened is an

admission that they exist. And remedying discrimination, even if inadequately, is the opposite of discriminating.

Finally, the extraordinary judicial methods in Ulster are a response to the extraordinary circumstances in which the IRA shoots witnesses and intimidates juries. Due process in such conditions would mean subordinating the search for the truth and other judicial considerations to the rights of the accused.

This is hardly state terrorism. But the fact that the respectable Friends can talk seriously of "oppression" serves to justify Noraid's backing for the Provos. Their condemnation of IRA terrorism in the same statement can therefore be dismissed by Noraid as feeble liberal hypocrisy.

It is the same when we come to Ulster's Protestant and Catholic communities. Noraid supporters dispose of the Protestants very simply. They look upon Northern Ireland as a struggle between the Irish and the British and remain unaware of the Protestant's existence.

This is too unsophisticated for the Friends. They embrace the analysis of the New Ireland Forum and talk generously of diversity, different traditions, ethnic and religious pluralism, and so on. And they lament the increasing "alienation" of the Catholics from Northern Ireland's institutions, which they attribute to lack of minority rights.

But since the Friends have great difficulty in discovering any violations of what are usually thought to be minority rights, that leaves only one civil right which the Catholic minority plainly lacks - the right to be the majority.

This lack does produce "alienation" in the strictest sense. It makes people feel that they are strangers in what they believe to be their own country. But hard cheese. Since no country can have two governments at the time, how is a country divided between two communities to avoid alienating somebody?

The Friends solve this conundrum quite simply by awarding the prize to the minority and supporting the "goal" of Irish unity. Noraid supporters may not be able to follow the Friends through this complicated maze of subtleties. But they get the general drift - which they interpret, rightly or wrongly but logically, as a nod and a wink. This is obviously not the intention of respectable Irish-Americans, but it follows from their attachment to things such as the myth of a single Irish nation. While they cling to these myths and deny the plain fact that there are two Irish nations, they will continue to give aid and comfort to extremists whose actions they denounce.

Woodrow Wyatt

Patriotism that would work

Uninspired management, difficult trade-union leaders and our love of paying ourselves more than is justified are factors which slow down the reduction of unemployment. Another, often overlooked and as important as a lack of ordinary patriotism in state organizations, in state-awarded monopolies and in the Government itself.

An ill-considered mania for international competition and sometimes *folie de grandeur* make the disposers of large contracts feel they act commercially and in the national interest when they place them abroad. No thought is given to the cost of the ensuing unemployment and the damage to our industry, and hardly any to whether the contracts are a good bargain.

On March 1 British Rail announced that over the next 25 years it would buy 1,500 locomotives at a cost of about £1.5 billion and that they would not necessarily be British. BR apparently thinks that the diesel locomotives made by General Motors (US) are substantially better than British diesel and is going out to international tender this summer.

BR will take a long time to recover from the loss of freight during the miners' strike, so the haste is unnecessary, but it will give an immense advantage to General Motors. Back in New York, US materials were probably breaking in and impounding my furniture. We finally reached a busy highway which showed the hotel to be a mile or so further on than I had estimated. Across the highway, I spotted a neon sign reading "Leroy's Cocktails & Grill". Depositing my mother, Joan and the baronet on a roadside bench and forbidding them to wobble off anywhere, I plunged into Leroy's Cocktails & Grill to beg use of a telephone.

I found myself in a Stygian wilderness of latticed disco light and juddering bass music. Around the bar sat a dozen of the biggest, most frightening black men I had ever seen. I emerged from Leroy's intact, and rejoined my mother, Joan and the baronet on their bench.

"I've managed to call a cab," I panted. "It'll be here in 10 minutes." My mother looked at Leroy's Cocktails & Grill with an expression I can only describe as petulant.

"Oh..." she said. "Can't we wait in the cocktail bar?" This story has a happy ending. I refused to let my mother wait in the cocktail bar. Our cab did come. We reached our friend's house in Westwood. I was not evicted. The baronet did not press his suit. It remained quite crumpled when, three days later, he, my mother and Joan, with their form book and Scrabble board, jetted onward to Hawaii.

programme of the whole UK exchange network and not the main British manufacturers, Plessey and GEC. BT has also sent the three foreign firms their prices for up to 40 per cent of the work, a total cost of some £3 billion.

BT complains of delays in the arrival of System X and says it wants a second source, but as BT was closely involved in the design of System X, and insisted on many changes, it is at least as responsible for any delays as the British manufacturers, who have high hopes of exporting the improved system. This will be made immeasurably more difficult by the no-confidence vote entailed in BT's blatant determination to get a huge amount of its modernization programme done by foreigners.

Only last month BT gave an order for £800,000 to ATT-Philips for optical fibre systems although the British Plessey tender was cheaper (Incidentally the US import duty on optical fibres is 14.7 per cent; ours is only 7.4 per cent). Last month BT ordered nine telephone exchanges from ATT-Philips at a cost of £20 million, although the British offer was substantially lower.

The industry secretary and OfTel have powers to curb BT's ambitions to be a giant in international commerce, but it will be failing the nation if they do not use them. However, the Government appears loth to defend British interests. Along with West Germany and Italy British manufacturers are producing the Tornado strike aircraft which will have a total cost of some £6.5 billion. In February a Commons public spending committee revealed that Britain has already lost £250 million of the work to which it was entitled through failure of the Ministry of Defence.

But what can you expect from a government which sends a trade and industry civil servant, Mr Thomas Sharp, to Tokyo this month to tell the Japanese that Britain believes "in openness in respect of trade and we hope that belief will prove infectious"? The Government doesn't believe that unilateral disarmament would be infectious; why should it believe that the Japanese would do anything other than roar with laughter at hearing that we will encourage import of their goods while they prevent the import of ours?

France, West Germany, Japan and other great industrial countries do not gratuitously invite foreigners to destroy their industries. We seem to be proud of doing so and forget that the smaller the volume of our product and the higher the price of our ability to export it.

When the Government upbraid the nation over unemployment for the mote in its eye it should consider the very large beam in its own.

A day at the races with mother

Philip Norman finds the one spot in Los Angeles without a phone



passing near Westwood on its way back to their hotel.

"Don't worry," I said. "We'll go on to Julia's from the racetrack by cab."

"You said there weren't any cabs in Los Angeles," my mother objected. "Where will you phone from?"

"Not on the street," I said, "but one can always phone for them."

"Where will you phone from?" my mother demanded.

"This is America," I said. "There are telephones everywhere."

On the bus journey to Hollywood Park, we sat with a baronet. He was quite young, very rubicund and extremely attentive, though whether to my mother or Joan in particular, one could not be absolutely sure.

We had, rather naturally, supposed the Pavilion of the Stars to be a pavilion frequented by stars. It was in fact a pink concrete hangar fronted by clear plastic that excluded all sound from the course, and situated about a quarter of a mile on the wrong side of the finishing post.

We watched the nine races in an atmosphere as stimulating as that of

a Boeing 747. From time to time we trekked to the winners' enclosure, through a far more appealing non-VIP grandstand, full of fast-food stands and Pat Hobbyish bad characters. My mother formed a belief that the endmost clerk at the off-track betting counter had a lucky face, and with his help managed to finish up £20 or so in profit.

At 6 pm the Racetrack adjourned two levels up for a rather grudging cocktail party. After half an hour, I went outside to phone for our taxi to Westwood. Only now did I discover that, though there might be telephones every few inches throughout the rest of America, there are, for some obscure ethical reason, no telephones whatever in the precincts of the Hollywood Park racetrack. I further discovered I was locked out of the Pavilion of the Stars.

A cleaner finally let me in through a service door. I pounded up the four escalators to the cocktail party and, with some difficulty, pinned my mother and Joan away from them, with their form book and Scrabble board, jetted onward to Hawaii.

I'm off to the match: see you in five years

THE ARTS

صكرا من الامل

Theatre

Comic and grotesque

The Possessed
Almeida

Nabokov was right to commend the farcical rows in Dostoyevsky's novels while dispraising the Hollywood religiosity of their "big moments", and Yuri Lyubimov, whose last production in London was the award-winning *Crime and Punishment* of 1983, has the right instinct in playing up the comic grotesqueries in *The Possessed*. Banned in Moscow, premiered in Paris, it has now come home in Islington after a short run in Italy.

Whereas Camus' earlier adaptation placed the story in its historical perspective, Lyubimov's version (written by Richard Crane after Irina Kirilova's translation) presents a collective nightmare of disjointed passions thrashing their way towards articulation; the structure remains intact but the treatment is burlesque.

The cast send their parts up with the glee of Black Mass celebrants, but their licence is illusory, for every line is rigidly choreographed to produce a tightly reined flow of movement back and forth across the stage. This owes much to strictly stylized forms

of theatre such as Kabuki and even more, I think, to the balletic inventiveness of Charlie Chaplin.

The sum effect is guignol. The actors are large, loud marionettes carrying the novel's chapter headings on banners and placards which frequently become props in their own right - literally in the case of the limping Miss Lebyatkin whose crutch is also a placard announcing her as THE CRIPPLE. Stefanos Lazaridis's design makes widely indulgent use of umbrellas, torches, face masks and the already famous strips of black elastic which form the walls of the stage and which variously conceal, entangle and sometimes catapult the frenziedly busy cast.

But "Goodness gracious", as Mrs Stavrogin cried, "what is it all about?" She herself is a full-blown cartoon figure instead of the gorgon who happens to be funny in the narrator's account. The narrator himself seems here to be lost for a role; his sporadic snippets of exposition are too widely spaced to add up to much in the way of story-telling; only when he assists both Shatov and Nicholas Stavrogin in their slow-motion fistuffs does he find something useful to do.

With such brilliant form on offer we may feel churlish to demand content as well; we would anyway demand in vain, for the very theatricality of the piece precludes dramatic involvement. There are ideas, certainly, of the pastboard variety - the proto-existentialist agonizing about suicide, the mirage of perfectibility called Fourierism - but all this is so much froth on the great, weepy, paranoid soul of Mother Russia. Perhaps in the novel too, the most pervasive idea, though latent, is the influence of vodka on literature.

As for Mr Lyubimov's personal riposte to Soviet censorship, we get hints in the form of the oblongs of paper which are from time to time stuck over actor's mouths or ears, while the notorious document known as Stavrogin's Confession, which had to wait 50 years to find a Russian publisher, is in this production distributed amongst the audience as an ingenious way of announcing the interval.

But ultimately the sheer profusion of theatrical devices bludgeons us into a state of anaesthesia - the expressionist in college does not seem to be expressive of anything in particular. What we actually



Clive Merrison: A supple Verkhovensky

witness is an excellently drilled and fluent company doing their appointed things in the puppet show. After three-and-a-half hours one longs for one of the actors to downstage the others.

Michael Feast's Peter Verkhovensky is a logorrheic human grasshopper; Harriet Walter's Miss Lemyatkin out-

Ophelias Ophelia; and Clive Merrison, looking more like Baudelaire with every role, makes a supple Mr Verkhovensky and a ludicrous Karmazinov. But they are all splendid, and so is David Cunningham's lighting.

Martin Cropper

Concerts

A restrained and demure birthday celebration

in the Passion. "My life comes out of thy death".

Even the first chorus, with its mordant chromaticism springing through dancing rhythms, balances agony and serenity on a knife-edge. Here and in the final chorus's lightly poised homophony, the English Bach Festival Baroque Orchestra and Singers under Richard Hickox were sensitive to its essential character.

Penelope Walker's alto arias were exquisitely sung and played: the first breathing assurance in its thin gamba line and sense of leaning appoggiatura; the second (from Cantata 54) a firm rebuke to the false world. Heather Harper's two arias of advent and atonement provided the keenest musical action, in shooting leaps of excitement and exultant ornament; Ian Caley's tenor aria of

loss and regret the most affective instrumental colour. A pity, though, that the lute of Cantata 198's setting could not be used to complement the caress of flute and oboe.

A trim performance of Bach's *Magnificat* turned the evening from private meditation to public praise as trumpet and drum brought a spirit of celebration, albeit somewhat lean and Lenten, to the grandest birthday, if not the grandest occasion, of them all.

Hilary Finch

LSO/Abbado
Barbican

This second orchestral concert in the "Mahler, Vienna and the Twentieth Century" festival

was a great deal more encouraging than the first. It was also, and the fact may not be unconnected, a great deal nearer to being a celebration of Berg rather than Mahler. So far, we have heard more Berg than Mahler in these concerts, which raises the naughty thought that they were originally planned as a Berg festival, to which Mahler was admitted as a go-between to win his young colleague an audience.

In fact, of course, Berg needs no such intermediary when his music is as vividly thrust before one as it was on this occasion. Maybe there were problems in the opening work, his *Three Pieces* op.6, but then there always are. Awkwardness and strain are built into music which rushes so swiftly from one idea to another, keeps so many strands of thought in the

Hedda Gabler
Dundee Rep

Ibsen's Hedda Gabler is a woman trapped at every level of her life in the gap between expectation and reality. Ambitious, but imprisoned by nineteenth-century chauvinism; upper-class, but married into bourgeois mediocrity; sensual, but stifled by her inbred fear of scandal, Hedda is, in the last resort, a spirit desperate for a degree of life that is stronger, more exciting, more real than can be accommodated into the mundane imperfections of existence. Ibsen may ironize the grotesque, cowardly perversion of her self-assertiveness, but his sympathy is ultimately with her and with her extreme awareness of inescapability from the mediocre and the meaningless.

This knife-edge is what gives Hedda her deformed but enigmatic superiority over the household she seeks to tyrannize, and Joanna Lumley conveys her ambivalent fascination with tremendous command and with a strength that holds the production when it falters with the weaknesses of the play.

Her interpretation is decisively located. Her Hedda is a woman in the wrong century, whose tragedy is that she became Mrs Hedda Tesman without ever becoming Hedda Gabler - losing her independence and a rung on the social ladder to boot.

Ms Lumley finds the motivation for Hedda's cruel, clever manipulation of others in her boredom and isolation, which she reveals with slow, detached economy. What comes over far less strongly, however, is Hedda's destructive self-contempt, and the curious sense of vision that makes her psychologically dangerous, dreaming of a "beautiful death".

Ibsen's other characters lead themselves easily to stereotype, and in Robert Robertson's clear, but at times colourless, production some run close to this. Richard Cleeves's Tesman is a thin, nervous tick of an academic, Karen Ramsay's Thea Elvst a fussy, prim little woman. Were more emphasis given to their own urges to dominate, the one intellectually, the other morally, they would achieve a more complex relationship with Hedda, throwing more light on her jealousy and her strange, inverted integrity. Kenneth Gilbert as an avuncular sugar-daddy of a Judge Brack hits a much livelier note, as does Cliff Burnett with his seedy academic playboy.

It is a painstakingly thorough production, putting across well an atmosphere of cloying claustrophobia that makes sense of Hedda's gnawing frustration, but it becomes flat at times, and is not helped here by a straightforward, but not sparkling, translation by Christopher Hampton.

Sarah Hemming

air at the same time, and contains such daring instrumental details as the exposed high trombone attack near the start. We are at the point, reached earlier by Beethoven in his late works, where the notation is more a challenge to the performer than a goal to be achieved.

The real goal is that of effort in excess, and though there were times when the brass were faltering at the comparative foothills, the performance generally had mighty conviction and strong dramatic colour. This was above all a very melodic account of the work, bringing out how each movement falls over itself in generating tunes, and how thematic characters from one movement can turn up unexpectedly in another, as if certain instruments are unwilling to forget movements that are over, or as if the abstract dancers in the sensuous waltz could after a pause turn themselves to the grotesque march of the finale.

After this there was the danger that Mahler's *Kindertotenlieder* might have seemed sentimental, but not with Jesse

Norman to sing them. She was not quite on her best form: there was one phrase of rather trailing intonation, possibly not helped by a noisy audience. But Miss Norman flayed is still a formidable creature, and here was a work which gained much from her grandeur and long phrasing, as well as from such nice ironies as an inward darkening of tone for the word "bright".

More ironies, in their bat-talions, followed after the interval in a performance of Schoenberg's very splendid arrangement of Bach's *E flat Prelude and Fugue* for organ, complete with its celesta, glockenspiel, harp and ensemble of clarinets. Finally there was Berg's *Wozzeck* suite, done very effectively as an opera in its own right: Dunja Vejzovic was placed high behind the orchestra to cast her spells as Marie in a commendably accurate performance, spolia in the darkness. Then at the end, in a striking *coup de concert*, children raced on at the back to give us the final scene for real.

Paul Griffiths

Television
A dose of reality

Since the 1950s, major tranquilizers, not to be confused with minor tranquilizers such as Valium, have become the main tool of psychiatrists treating mental illness. Their effect, though inexplicable, is extraordinary, enabling patients to distinguish the real from the painful affliction of the imaginary. The question raised by Channel 4's *Well Being Special* last night was whether tranquility was being achieved at unacceptable cost.

Patients taking major tranquilizers over a number of years can exhibit an alarming side-effect, a condition called tardive dyskinesia, an uncontrollable movements of the muscles.

Professor Russell-Davies, a psychiatrist, explained that the drugs affected the mid-brain which controlled the muscles. Their efficacy had from the beginning encouraged great expectations, making psychotherapy, an obviously lengthier and less convenient route, appear even less attractive. Dosage had gradually increased and patients were given little opportunity to say yes or no to the treatment.

Patients testified that this was indeed the case. One, Emma, said that though the drugs prevented her from being overwhelmed by a cacophony of sounds and images, she had now been taking them for ten years. She was worried about becoming "a chemical mistake" and was pursuing psychotherapy, though not exclusively. Psychiatrist Dr Tony Whitehead said the side-effect became obvious earlier in the elderly. It was a condition that appeared to him "pretty irreversible". Psychologist Dr David Hill said that the drugs closed down thoughts and feelings, "a whole array of bodily functions gets turned upside down".

The programme, produced by Lindsay Knight for Holmes Associates in association with MIND, tackled its subject thoroughly, raising a legitimate question without pointing to a solution. Mental illness, we were reminded, puts one in ten of the population in touch with a psychiatric unit at some time in their life.

Dennis Hackett

● We regret that David Wade's radio review has been held out this week because of lack of space.

Once again Sunderland had no trouble getting through to Wembley.

Besides their considerable footballing prowess Sunderland A.F.C. have another sure fire method of getting through to Wembley. Or, anywhere you care to name. You see Sunderland A.F.C. are the proud owners of a Merlin Herald business phone system. In fact, it's the 40,000th Herald system British Telecom have installed.

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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year gain or loss
1	AGB Research	
2	Black Arrow	
3	Blackwood Hedge	
4	AAH	
5	Avon Rubber	
6	Aspex Metal	
7	Bentley	
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Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)								
95.37	95.26	Trean	3%	1985	95.37	+0.08	3.056	13.602
102.00	99.00	Trean	11 1/2%	1985	99.00	..	11.558	12.530
99.00	99.00	Trean C	8%	1985	99.00	..	8.862	13.073
100.00	99.00	Each	12 1/2%	1985	100.00	..	10.250	12.140
100.00	100.00	Each	12 1/2%	1985	100.00	..	11.785	11.874

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS								
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E			
102 1/2	87 1/2	Each	17 1/2	1986	26 1/2	10 155	1 842 1/2	
94 1/2	82 1/2	Trans G	12 1/2	1986	28 1/2	-	8 896 1/2	
94 1/2	82 1/2	Trans	12 1/2	1986	33 1/2	-	3 202	8 896 1/2
94 1/2	82 1/2	Each G	12 1/2	1986	34 1/2	-	10 850	1 948 1/2
94 1/2	82 1/2	Trans	12 1/2	1986	120 1/2	-	11 926	1 948 1/2
94 1/2	82 1/2	Trans	12 1/2	1986-87	120 1/2	-	8 637	1 708 1/2
94 1/2	82 1/2	Each	12 1/2	1986	103 1/2	-	13 583	1 842 1/2
94 1/2	82 1/2	Each	12 1/2	1986	103 1/2	-	8 514	8 896 1/2

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
100	100	Bach	13 1/2	1987	102	12 500
100	94	Travis	10 1/2	1987	97	10 500
89	83	Travis	9 1/2	1987	97	2 850
101	94	Bach	10 1/2	1987	97	10 700
120	84	Ford	8 1/2	1988-87	91	7 420
94	92	Travis	10 1/2	1987	96	10 340

UNDATED							
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E		
107 1/2	81 1/2	Treco	3 1/2	1987	89%	3 2/3	9 7/8
107 1/2	97 1/2	Treco	10 1/2	1987	100%	11 7/8	11 7/8
98 1/2	87 1/2	Treco	10 1/2	1988-89	91%	8 3/4	9 1/2
98 1/2	94 1/2	Ench	10 1/2	1988	94%	10 3/4	11 7/8
98 1/2	81 1/2	Treco C	8 1/2	1988	84%	10 3/4	11 7/8
98 1/2	79 1/2	Treco	3 1/2	1978-88	85%	8 1/2	9 1/2
98 1/2	89 1/2	Treco	8 1/2	1988	82%	18 1/2	11 7/8

INDEX LINKED							
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E		
86	87	Trans C	8 1/2	1989	32	17 372	11 680
102	90	Trans	10 1/2	1989	32	10 177	11 000
100	88	Ranch	10 1/2	1989	32	10 589	11 774
101	89	East	11 1/2	1989	32	10 814	11 781
104	87	Trans	12 1/2	1989	32	11 297	11 746
105	86	Trans	13 1/2	1989	32	8 116	11 548
106	85	Trans	14 1/2	1989	32	12 260	11 262

BREWERIES						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
110 1/4	88 1/2	2 1/2	11% 1988	97 1/2	11 287	11 707 1/2
110 1/4	88 1/2	2 1/2	12 1/4% 1988	100 1/2	12 110	11 625 1/2

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
94 1/4	84 1/2	1 1/2	5 1/2% 1987-88	91 1/2	8 232	10 87 1/2
94 1/4	84 1/2	1 1/2	12% 1987-88	87 1/2	10 241	11 126 1/2

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
76 1/2	87 1/2	Trans	1 1/2	1981	180	11 780 11 800
84 1/2	79 1/2	Pand	5 1/2	1981	81	7 079 9 820
706	710	Acad	3 1/2	1981	99	11 333 11 840
114 1/2	89 1/2	Trans	17 1/2	1982	103	12 133
100 1/2	66 1/2	Trans	10 1/2	1982	82	18 787 23 500
101 1/2	83 1/2	Trans C	10 1/2	1982	109	11 075 15 540
101 1/2	66 1/2	Trans	10 1/2	1982	109	11 070 15 540

ELECTRICALS						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
117 1/2	82 1/2	Each	12 1/4	1981	108 1/2	
117 1/2	104	Each	12 1/4	1982	108 1/2	
113 1/2	80 1/2	Trunk	12 1/4	1985	108 1/2	
70 1/2	71 1/2	Pump	6 1/2	1985	77 1/2	
120 1/2	108 1/2	Trunk	12 1/4	1984	115 1/2	
120 1/2	108 1/2	Trunk	12 1/4	1984	115 1/2	
120 1/2	108 1/2	Each	12 1/4	1984	104 1/2	
		Each		1984	104 1/2	

BUILDING AND ROADS						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
94%	82%	Trans	12%	1994	65%	
110%	94%	Trans	12%	1994	90%	
110%	94%	Trans	12%	1994	103%	
88%	80%	Gen	2%	1994	86%	
100%	82%	East	12%	1994	84%	
111%	100%	Trans	12%	1995	111%	
124%	106%	Trans	9%	1995	116%	
94%	82%	Trans	12%	1995	84%	

FINANCE AND LAND						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
134 1/2	130 1/2	Trans	10 1/2	1996	120 1/2	12 486
122 1/2	100 1/2	Ench	10 1/2	1996	110	11 907
121 1/2	104 1/2	Trans	10 1/2	1997	114	11 857
104 1/2	87 1/2	Ench	10 1/2	1997	80 1/2	11 067
80 1/2	7 1/2	Trans	8 1/2	1987	80	10 304
134 1/2	117 1/2	Ench	15 1/2	1997	130 1/2	12 284
8 1/2	8 1/2	Ench	6 1/2	1999	60 1/2	10 267

94%	87%	Each	94%	1980	60	10 787	11 17
94%	87%	Each A'	94%	1989	60	10 792	11 17
78%	68	Trans	61%	1980-88	75%	9 315	10 71
120%	120%	Trans	104%	1980	120%	12 200	17 81
114%	90%	Each	12%	1980	100	11 441	11 26
97%	64	Trans	97%	1979	97%	10 600	10 77
118%	100%	Each	127%	1989	100%	11 432	11 26
		Each	105%	1989	100%	10 080	11 26

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS							
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E		
10,350	890	Trans	10 1/2	1989	97 1/2	10,350	11 1/2
		Conv	10 1/2	1990	97 1/2	10,312	11 1/2
OVER FIFTEEN YEARS							
122 1/2	105 1/2	Trans	13 1/2	2000	119 1/2	11,504	11 1/2
120 1/2	111 1/2	Trans	14 1/2	1985-01	121 1/2	11,950	11 1/2
89 1/2	87 1/2	Conv	9 1/2	2000	93 1/2	10,580	10 1/2

115	98	Each	12%	1999-02	107	11336	1118
105	88	Conv	18%	2002	504	10626	1078
128	110	Trens	13%	2000-03	1204	11598	1128
110	100	Trens	11%	2001-04	103	10972	1082
91	83	Fund	3%	1999-04	103	7281	934
101	84	Each	10%	2005	1004	10571	1055
122	107	Trens	12%	2000-05	117	11037	1075

DRAPERY AND STORES							
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E		
11 1/2	7 1/2	Texas	8 1/2	2002-06	80%	9 8/9	20 1/2
11 1/2	9 1/2	Texas	11 1/2	2003-07	100%	10 9/16	10 1/8
12 1/2	11 1/2	Texas	13 1/2	2004-08	12 1/2	11 1/16	7 1/8
6 1/2	5 1/2	Texas	5 1/2	2006-12	50%	9 1/8	9 1/8
8 1/2	7 1/2	Texas	8 1/2	2012-15	50%	9 1/16	10 1/8
12 1/2	10 1/2	Essex	12 1/2	2013-17	117%	10 1/8	10 1/4

UNDATED						
37%	32%	Wto Lx	34%	26%	10 247	10 24
41%	36	Consols	4%	36%	10 375	10 31
45%	40%	Con-	34%	42%	8 247	8 24
31%	27%	Traco	3%	26%	10 447	10 44
25%	24%	Consols	21%	24%	10 277	10 44
			24%	24%	10 342	10 44

INDEX-LINKED						
111	85	Trans. A.	2%	1988	109%	2 155
97%	85	Trans. B.	3%	1987	95%	2 230
114%	85%	Trans. C.	3%	1988	111%	2 347
		Trans. D.	3%	1987	102%	2 828

INDUSTRIALS E-K						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
109	88	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2003	100	2 1/4
109	87	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2003	2479	3 1/4
107	87	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2006	169	3 1/4
104	87	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2000	100	2 1/4
103	87	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2011	106	2 1/4
91	87	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2013	87	3 1/4
89	82	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2016	85	3 1/4
88	81	Trans. U.	2 1/4	2020	90	3 1/4

INDUSTRIALS L-R						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
						</

1984/85		Company	Price	Ch'ge	LTD		
High	Low				Div	Yld	P
190	138	Allied-Lyons	176	-1	10.8	8.7	12
544	300	Essex	541	+2	18.4	3.4	13
276	236	Bon Arthur	161		8.9	4.3	

174	26	Bathman	64	8.5	0.9	27
54	26	Bathman	77	41	5.3	11
96	70	Bodding	117	25	20	20
418	206	Strom (Mansu)	425	7.0	5.4	6
233	128	Bathman (H P)	129	18.6	3.8	14
520	323	Clark (Mansu)	520	18.4	3.0	18
550	392	Dawson (J A)	550	19.5	5.7	8
	344	Dawson	280			

521	288	Equinox	440	..	13.06	3.0	1.1
445	288	Forefront Burton	440	..	8.4	2.7	1.1
197	118	Grainth Whizz	171	..	8.4	2.7	1.1
190	140	Greene King	164	..	8.2	2.7	1.1
256	116	Guinness (A)	250	..	8.2	2.7	1.1
354	277	Harveys & Harveys	349	..	31.3	3.1	1.1
80	53	Highland Dist	78	..	2.5	3.9	1.1
15	15	International Dist	134	..	8.1	4.5	1.1

184	124	Upper Grafton	130	-5	8.0	4.5
175	128	Iron Ore	130			
88	48	Merrim Thompson	86		2.5	3.8
197	169	Motland	187		8.2	4.1
453	249	SA Brewster	268	-10		
147 1/2	99 1/2	Scott & New	132	-1	8.48	8.4
48 1/2	22	Sagami	29 1/2	-1 1/2		

293	292	Vaux	295	..	9.9	6.3
298	128	Whitbread 'A'	196	..	9.2	4.7
297	127	Do 'B'	195	-1	9.2	4.7
198	139	Whitbread Inv	174	..	8.8	5.9
314	204	Whitbread & D	296	..	10.9	3.6
299	205	Young 'A'	295	..	8.6	4.2

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	

178	100	Alloch Irish	-	-3	5.0	5.0
101	60	Amesbury (Henry)	-	63	6.0	7.0
209	243	Aut New 2	-	-5	28.0	10.5
18	10	Baskerville	£16	6		
252	250	Bank Of Ireland	250		17.0	7.0
15	7	Bank Leontu Israel	£15			
245	195	Bank Leontu UK	250	6	14.5	6.5

200	180	Bank Of Scotland	487	20.7	4.3
200	200				
654	634	Barrays	568	37.1	6.3
448	430	Brown Shipley	385	12.1	3.1
658	498	Coler Allen	543	41.3	7.8
37	27	Coxson	30	2.1	7.0
30	29	Crane Manhattan	244	38.4	8.3
		Crane	201	30.6	9.6

42 7/8	18 1/2	Group	247 1/2	-	5.1	7.5	12 1/2
73	45	Cine	68	-	12.7	10.5	
131	108	Com Bank Wales	119	0	6.0	0.1	
49 1/2	38	Coopers & Lybrand	245	- 1/4	1200	10.1	
119	81 1/2	Deutsche Bank	2119	+2 1/2			

SHOES AND LEATHER						
1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Price	Chg	Vol	P/E	
					</	

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Quiet end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday, Dealings End, April 12, Contango Day, April 15, Settlement Day, April 22.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High Low Price Chg Vol P/E

No.	Company	Year gain or loss
1	AGB Research	
2	Black Arrow	
3	Blackwood Hedge	
4	AAH	
5	Avon Rubber	
6	Aspex Metal	
7	Bentley	
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No variations on the Fraser enigmas

On Monday the 45,000 shareholders in House of Fraser should receive their copies of the long-awaited offer document from AlFayed Investment and Trust. It will be scrutinized carefully for any new light on the business affairs of the Al-Fayed family whose 400p a share bid values Fraser at no less than £615 million. A little, but not much, will shine from the pages. But in other respects the document will contain some other interesting and unusual features for what would otherwise be a routine and straightforward bid, supported as it is by the Fraser board.

That there is sufficient cash to pay for the shares is pledged on the word of Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bankers, who act for the Al-Fayeds. Anyone whose tax position would make cash an unpalatable option can instead choose loan notes guaranteed by a Swiss bank. Undertakings given by the Al-Fayeds to both the Office of Fair Trading and Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, are set out in full: in effect they promise to continue to run House of Fraser, all 100 stores plus Harrods, as a going concern.

The genial Egyptians will not go beyond a statement that they have no "present intention" to sell any of the stores. It would be unrealistic for the new owners to tie their hands to a commercially unreasonable extent. The strongest and most practical restraints on their freedom of action are two: the need to preserve the morale, motivation and goodwill of the Fraser staff and management; and the opprobrium that would be heaped on them if they behaved dishonourably, a wholesale breakup of the group would not be a clever move.

One contentious point is the Al-Fayeds' wish to buy out the existing executive share option scheme as part of their ambition to own 100 per cent of the group. This is answered by a plan to replace that scheme with a profit-sharing arrangement the Al-Fayeds say they will foot the bill for any transitional tax problems.

The Fraser directors are, of course, "demob happy" - an understandable reaction to the long years of bitter struggle to keep Lorrho out of the citadel. Inevitably, they are open to the criticism that they surrendered too easily and too quickly to the Al-Fayeds' relieving column. The point would be driven home with mortifying vigour if the takeover did not turn out as wholesome and constructive as its supporters expect.

There still remains the enigma of Roland (Tiny) Rowland's November sale to the Al-Fayeds of Lorrho's crucial 29.9 per cent shareholding in Fraser. It is accepted that Mr Rowland had some apprehension (subsequently shown to be groundless) that the Monopolies Commission would again rule against Lorrho.

It made good sense therefore, at the time, to sell the shares at 300p and a big profit. But did he sell of his own free will or mind merely to park them? If the latter it would be fascinating to know the character of his subsequent dealings with the Al-Fayed brothers.

Look East for Merrill insight

The reorganization of Sun Hung Kai of Hong Kong, best known in the City for its contribution to the travails of Merrill Lynch, is a powerful indication of the trend of events in Hong Kong (as well as an insight into the way Merrill is recovering its footing).

On Budget day SHK sold its bank to the Gulf/Libyan-backed Arab Banking Corporation, with SHK's founder chairman Mr Fung King Hing converting loans into a 25 per cent stake. Yesterday, SHK, now consisting basically of its brokerage business, reorganized its own share-

holders. The nationalized French bank Paribas has sold its one-quarter stake to one of Mr Fung's companies. But Merrill Lynch has made it clear that it does not intend to sell its one-quarter stake to Mr Fung, who now controls more than half SHK's shares and is obliged to make a general bid.

SHK's banking operations have been in trouble twice. Paribas came in to help in 1978. Mr Fung had to cede control in 1983 to Paribas and Merrill, which had mistimed its entry just before Hong Kong's property collapse. However, the sale has more general import. Big banks are moving into Hong Kong fast as a basis for the China trade and competition is going to be tough for all but big players like ABC.

On the other hand, Sun Hung Kai is now to concentrate not simply on broking, but on financial fee business and using its expertise in arranging trade and fixing deals in the new China.

No wonder the French bank wanted out, but Merrill saw a sound long term opportunity, because SHK, quite apart from its local brokerage activities, is undoubtedly on the inside track of the changing relationship between Hong Kong and China.

The SHK episode was in large measure to blame for making Merrill wary of all new overseas ventures during its troubles - a policy which left the Thundering Herd uncharacteristically stationary during the big dealing phase of the City revolution. Having lost out, Merrill is now building more circumspectly. It recruited John Hutchinson, whose abilities as Wedd Durlacher chief gilt-edged partner were held in awe by many brokers, to head Merrill's own intended primary dealership.

Altogether, the chastened Merrill seems to be picking its way more thoughtfully

Capel and Gerrard go separate ways

It was to be expected when the time came for good intent to be superseded by firm decision, that there would be casualties among the alliances forged with an eye to the city's revolutionary reforms. It is a measure of the speed of events that one of them is the plan laid by two such respected names as stockbrokers James Capel & Co and discount house, Gerrard and National, to form a joint authorized market maker in gilt-edged securities. Instead, the two firms say they will make separate applications to the Bank of England to join the new gilt market.

Speculation that there was more to it than the mutually agreed explanation that "recent developments in the London markets" had provoked the rupture was probably inevitable.

The shares of Gerrard rose 10p to 372p in the belief that by breaking the link with Capel the discount house was grooming itself for a merger with another party. This was denied by the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Gerrard's deputy chairman. One thing is certain: any thoughts Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Capel's putative parent, had of putting Capel and Gerrard together are now academic.

Gerrard's formal explanation for its change of heart is that since the original announcement of the joint company last October it had become clear that the gilt and money markets are destined to come closer together than had been previously envisaged. In such circumstances they felt they had to have full control of their gilt market-making operation, because it will be intimately connected with the money market side on what at times will be a minute-to-minute basis.

This sets at naught autumn claims that Gerrard's short gilt skills would sit well with Capel's broking clout at the long end.

Dollar rises as doubts grow over inflation forecast

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Labour department released yesterday a new more optimistic gauge of inflation as the debate continued over the accuracy of earlier figures which showed a sharp increase in the US inflation rate to 3.4 per cent in the first quarter.

According to the Labour Department, the inflation rate, as measured by the widely followed consumer price index, rose by 0.3 per cent last month and by a slow 3.5 per cent for the 12 months to February, in line with Administration expectations.

An earlier "flash" forecast of US gross national product by the Commerce Department for the first quarter showed prices rising by 3.4 per cent in a development which shocked economists and cast doubt on the accuracy of the figures.

The new inflation figures and revised figures on orders for durable goods, which showed them down 0.2 per cent last



Trade moves: Walter Wriston (left) and William Brock.

month, but up sharply by 3.2 per cent in January, has a calming effect on nervous financial markets, but concern continued over stalled negotiations on the US budget deficit.

Meanwhile, the dollar recovered some ground against all leading currencies yesterday, particularly against sterling and



the mark, starting a piffling higher against the mark, half a cent up against the pound in New York and improving further during the day.

But dealers said that sentiment was still against the dollar which has in one week fallen from a DM3.6560 London close to DM3.2265, while sterling has

gained from \$1.0835 to \$1.1710 in New York last night.

President Reagan met Senate Republicans at the White House yesterday having pledged at his news conference on Thursday night not to budge on the sensitive issues of increased military spending and no cuts in security benefits.

Concern over the budget negotiations surfaced as rumours circulated that the White House is ready to announce a successor to Mr William Brock, in the key post of US Trade Representative.

Mr Brock, who has left to become Labour Secretary, is expected to be succeeded by one of four top candidates including Mr Walter Wriston, former chairman of Citicorp; Mr Lionel Olmer, outgoing Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade; Mr Barber Conable, a former Republican Congressman from New York and Mr Bill Frenzel, the ranking Republican on the House Trade Sub-Committee.

Thorn Ericsson wins BT order

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

Thorn Ericsson, the joint venture between British Telecom and Sweden's Ericsson group, has won the key contract to supply British Telecom with a rival digital telephone exchange to System X, the all-British system manufactured by Plessey and GEC.

BT announced yesterday that it was ordering up to £100 million new digital equipment for its local exchange network from Thorn Ericsson for delivery starting in the second half of next year.

A "high proportion" of the equipment will be manufactured in Britain, and the contract is expected to lead to a "significant" number of new jobs at Thorn Ericsson's

manufacturing plant at Scunthorpe in Lincolnshire, according to BT.

The long-awaited decision follows months of speculation about which system BT would pick to establish as a second source of digital equipment alongside System X, which has suffered from a series of delays and other teething problems.

Thorn Ericsson was picked from a final shortlist of three, beating off the challenge from Northern Telecom, the Canadian manufacturer, and another joint venture between AT&T and Philips, the Dutch electrical group.

The contract is to supply 100,000 and 500,000 further lines in 1987. The exact

quantity will depend on BT's system needs at the time.

Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman, has made no secret of the corporation's desire to establish a second source of digital exchange equipment. This is partly to make up for the shortfall in System X deliveries, but also to give BT a choice of technologies and to introduce an element of competition into its equipment procurement policy.

Neither BT nor Thorn EMI would disclose details of the winning tender, although BT said that Thorn Ericsson had offered the best delivery dates.

The system Thorn Ericsson will supply is its AXE10 digital exchange.

Firms plan asbestos defence

By Ian Griffiths

There are new hopes that a cooperative between insurance companies and manufacturing businesses will be established to help fight US claims for compensation from people suffering from asbestos-related diseases after renewed interest from American insurance companies.

Turner & Newall, which in 1984 provided £10.7 million to meet such claims, yesterday reported that the cooperative could be set up by the summer.

Negotiations have been taking place since 1983, but two deadlines for its formation have been missed and hopes for a start had been dwindling. New talks designed to finalize details are now in progress.

Sir Francis Tombs, Turner & Newall's chairman, said yesterday that he would be reducing his level of involvement with the company from November. He will stay on as chairman.

Yesterday the company reported 1984 pretax profits of £20.5 million up from £12.5 million on a turnover down from £488.5 million to £471.9 million. A final dividend of 1.5p makes 2.5p for the year.

IN BRIEF

\$1.3bn US buyout

McGraw-Hill, the US electrical and mechanical engineer, is being acquired by its management for \$1.3 billion (£1.1 billion) in one of the largest buy-outs of its kind attempted.

Forstmann Little, a private investment company specializing in acquiring companies through management buy-outs, is providing £388 million towards the purchase price and the rest is being derived from bank loans.

Mr Ted Forstmann, a Forstmann Little partner, said his company had decided to become involved "because we like the business and like its management." McGraw-Hill's senior management is being offered a substantial equity stake in the acquiring company.

BHP profits up

BHP, Australia's largest industrial group, showed further profits growth in the third quarter of the year, with net profits up from \$A159.7 million to \$A192.3 million (£113 million). The Basic Steel and gas division remained the chief profit earner producing \$A340.9 million, against \$A293.6 million. BHP is making a one-for-eight bonus issue.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, yesterday met senior partners of stock market firms to answer questions on wide-ranging changes in membership rules proposed in a Stock Exchange white paper. Smaller firms are proposing several proposals, including some which will require agreement by 75 per cent of members.

Sears offer

Sears Holdings yesterday issued its offer document for Foster Brothers Clothing. The recommended offer is worth £13.7 million in shares and on full conversion of loan notes, but has yet to be cleared by the Office of Fair Trading.

Blagden details

Details of the offer for sale of 14.95 million shares in Blagden Industries, the drums and casks group, will be sent to shareholders over the weekend. The cash raised will help finance the £25.75 million acquisition of the European container businesses of City Investing Group, which was approved by shareholders yesterday.

Tempus, page 15

Citicorp UK bank profit disclosed

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Citicorp International Bank Ltd (CIBL), the London international merchant bank, owned by Citicorp of the US, made pretax profits of £21.97 million in 1983, up from £15.3 million the previous year. Profits were higher still last year.

The figures have been publicly aired for the first time in the offer document for Seccombe Marshall & Campion, the discount house which is being taken over by CIBL for £7 million.

Profits for 1984 were to have been included but the final accounts have yet to be signed by the auditors.

Citicorp is making CIBL the focus of its London securities operations. Seccombe will remain a separately incorporated subsidiary of CIBL. A market maker in government stocks will also be set up within CIBL although this too would have to be capitalized separately.

Once negotiations are completed with Seccombe, Kemp & Co, leading to the firm being merged with the British operations of Vickers de Costa, ownership of the merged firm is also due to be transferred to CIBL.

At the end of 1983, CIBL had shareholders' funds of £38 million, £10 million of subordinated debt and balance sheet footings of £1 billion.

Tate buys US factories

By Alison Eadie

Tate & Lyle is paying \$48.5 million (£41.4 million) for six sugar beet factories in Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming and for stocks of refined sugar, packaging materials beet pulp and molasses.

The seller is Great Western Sugar, which this month filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code.

Great Western is a subsidiary of Hunt International Resources.

Hunt's three sugar refining subsidiaries which operate 13 sugar refineries, have been on the market since December to try and raise money to reduce the company's high bank borrowings. The US sugar market is beset with overcapacity.

Tempus, page 15

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☐ Please send me the Home Banking information pack.

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DATE _____ SIGNATURE(S) _____

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TT 23/3

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- Interest is calculated daily and applied monthly.
- Interest rates are published daily in the Financial Times and Prestel (page 395128).

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BRANCH _____ ACCOUNT NUMBER _____ For further information tick box or ask operator for Freephone 8494.

BANK OF SCOTLAND
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

Argentines want IMF deal by May

New York (Reuters) - Argentina has told its leading bank creditors that it hopes for a quick renegotiations of its suspended IMF loan programme amid worries that a long delay will cause banks to drop out of the new loan and rescheduling agreement now being marketed, bankers said.

They said Señor Juan Sourrouille, the new economy minister, told Argentina's 11-minister bank advisory committee yesterday that he ought to have a new IMF programme by May.

Even so, there are still strong doubts on whether Argentina will be able to meet its pledge to pay off interest arrears by June 30.

Argentina owes banks about \$350 million (£726 million) in late interest dating back to November 4, plus \$750 million mainly from a \$1.1 billion bridging loan.

The country's 300-plus creditor banks, who hold \$25 billion of Argentina's \$48 billion debt, were urged in an emergency financial package, centring on a \$4.2 billion loan, on the understanding that all the arrears would be cleared by mid-year.

That target date now looks optimistic and although only \$70 million of the new loan still has to be raised, bankers are worried that some banks will withdraw their commitments.

Shorrock comes to market at £24m

By Cliff Feltham

Shorrock, the Lancashire security specialist who protects vital Government buildings from terrorist attacks, is coming to the stock market with a £24 million price-tag.

Its electronic protection devices are installed at military airfields, nuclear plants and at oil and chemical sites. It has also designed systems for royal palaces and the White House.

Profits have risen from £534,000 in 1980 to £1.6 million last year on turnover of £13 million. Dr Stanley Shorrock, 58, chairman - whose life

is insured for £500,000 by the company - helped to mount an institutionally-backed management buy-out for £5 million two years ago.

Now 6.5 million shares - 27 per cent of the business - are being sold at 100p each, representing a price-earnings of 21.5.

The issue will bring in £3.35 million which will wipe out borrowings and leave Shorrock free to build up other sides of the business, fire alarms, and heating and ventilating controls.

Last year's profits were struck before allowing for £292,000 of costs incurred in the unsuccessful bidding for a large Nato security contract.

Nearly half of Shorrock's work is with the Government. Dr Shorrock says the Brighton bombing has made ministers more security-conscious and the order book now stands at more than £3 million against £1.9 million a year ago.

The issuing house is Lloyds Bank International and the broker is Grieson, Grant.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		MAIN PRICE CHANGES		CURRENCIES	
FT Ind Ord	922.4(-0.7)	RISER:		London:	
FT-Air Share	80.76(-0.07)	CPU Computers	51p+10p	£: \$1.1710(-0.0180)	
FT-Govt Securities	1,302.9(+2.2)	Lincroft Kilgour	185+25p	£: DM 3.7829(-0.0273)	
FT-SE 100	1,302.9(+2.2)	Petrol	75p+8p	£: SwFr 3.1974(-0.0283)	
		Newman Industries	31p+3p	£: FF 11.5837(-0.0808)	
		KCA Drilling	31p+3p	£: Yen 299.31(-1.95)	
		Turiff Corp	51p+5p	£ Index: 75.5(-0.9)	
		Reardon Smith	17p+15p	New York:	
		Sangers	58p+5p	£: \$1.1710	
		Speyhawk	223p+18p	£: DM 3.2285	
		Sherston Secs.	16p+1.25p	£ Index: 149.8(+0.8)	
		Riley Leisure	56p+4p	ECU 00.50630	
		Lyle Shipping	13.5p+1p	SCR 00.54145	
		Reardon Smith "A"	7p+0.5p		
		Burnett & Hallamshire	70p+5p		
		Carpete Int.	51p+3.5p		
		Radio City "A" nv	30p+2p		
		Reliant Motor	46p+3p		
		Steaus Romana rv	33p+2p		
		FALLS:			
		Intervention Video	8p-1p		
		Beatson, Clark	148p-24p		
		Bristol Oil & Min	23p-3p		
		SalectTV	11p-1p		
		Wolverhampton Laundry	38p-3p		
		HTV Group	133p-10p		
		Foster Bros.	208p-14p		
		J Hapworth	180p-12p		

GOLD

London fixing:
am \$320.75 pm \$315.50 close
\$315-\$316 (2268-269.50)
New York \$317.90
Comex (latest)

WALL STREET

Dow heads higher

New York (Agencies) - Wall Street shares moved higher yesterday in active early trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 2.21 points at 1,270.43.

The rise in share prices at mid-morning came as optimism diminished over the all in money supply M1.

The New York stock exchange index rose 0.11 to 103.96 and the price of an average share was up 4 cents. Advancing issues led declining issues 590-532 among the 1,669 issues traded.

First-hour big board volume amounted to about 30,140 million shares, compared with 23,290 million in the same period on Thursday.

ITT Corporation was up 1/4 to 34 1/2 and GTE fell 1/4 to 41 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 73 1/4 and Chrysler Corporation rose 1/4 to 33 1/4.

IBM fell 1/4 to 128 1/4 and Digital Equipment fell 1/4 to 102. National Semiconductor rose 1/4 to 104 and Motorola was up 1/4 to 34.

CBS rose 1/4 to 107 and Capital Cities Communications rose 1/4 to 209. Castel and Cooke fell 1/4 to 10 1/4.

Mobil rose 1/4 to 29 1/4 and Chevron rose 1/4 to 34 1/4. Texaco fell 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Royal Dutch fell 1/4 to 54 1/4.

Texas Instruments fell 1/4 to 110 1/4 and Texas Oil and Gas fell 1/4 to 16 1/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in C's per tonne
Coffee, excels, excels
Cocoa, excels, excels
Wool, excels, excels
G W Johnson and Co report

Mar 20 Mar 21 Mar 22

Mar 23 Mar 24 Mar 25

Mar 26 Mar 27 Mar 28

Mar 29 Mar 30 Mar 31

Mar 32 Mar 33 Mar 34

Mar 35 Mar 36 Mar 37

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Mar 41 Mar 42 Mar 43

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Mar 650 Mar 651 Mar 652

Mar 653 Mar 654 Mar 655

Mar 656 Mar 657 Mar 658

Mar 659 Mar 660 Mar 661

STOCK MARKET REPORT

ICI jumps 17p as broker says shares 'grossly undervalued'

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Imperial Chemical Industries, regarded by many as the stock market's bell-wether, enjoyed an end of account spin yesterday as de Zoete and Bevan, the broker, described the shares as "grossly undervalued."

The price rose 17p to 786p, with the buying going a long way towards preventing the Budget account finishing with a loss of 1.302.9 points.

The Glaxo action started on fears that the group's top-selling drug, Zantac, had encountered problems with the American Food and Drug Administration. Glaxo is seeking approval for

share index, at one time down 6.8 points, to a more 0.7 points at 992.4 points. The more broadly based FT 25 share index finished with a plus of 2.2 points at 1,302.9 points.

The Glaxo action started on fears that the group's top-selling drug, Zantac, had encountered problems with the American Food and Drug Administration. Glaxo is seeking approval for

Fielding, Newson-Smith and Co., the broker, yesterday placed more than 1.6 million shares of Laidlaw Thomson Group, architectural firm, at 82p each. Profits last year were £586,000 (up from £447,000) and at the issue price the shares are at 11.4 times earnings. USM dealings are due to start next Friday.

the use of Zantac for heartburn relief and the prevention of the recurrence of ulcers.

Glaxo said: "The outcome of the meeting was generally positive. But on the question of recurrence of ulcers the committee has asked for a complex statistical question to be discussed further between the company and FDA experts."

Glaxo shares fell 45p to 1100p at the opening, rallied to 1142p and closed at 1140p. Commercial Union continued to enjoy another end account boost. The shares reached 210p, up 6p, on continuing bid speculation. Guardian Royal Exchange, up 2p at 695p, emerged as the clear favourite to attempt a bid although BTR, Hanson Trust and the West

Celanese Allianz group were in the frame.

A flurry of late buying reduced the fall of the FT 30

mixed. Inflation gilts suffered falls of up to 5%. At one time conventional gilts had gains of 1/2% and the Government Bonds sold out the remainder of his £500 million Exchequer convertible at 93 1/2%.

Garnar Booth stays popular with investors, the share price rising 4p to 220p yesterday. After good results from other companies in similar businesses, the leather producer is expected to pull out a sizeable rise in profits when it reports in a few weeks' time. City forecasts suggest a pretax figure of £3.6 million, against just under £3.2 million last time.

Among industrial shares, Newsum Industries gained 3p to 31p alongside annual results showing a profit jump from £3.6 million to £5.4 million. Turner & Newall was also responding to yearly figures, slipping 6p to 106p. The £20.5 million pretax outcome was below market hopes, though well ahead of last year.

Baker Perkins, the heavy engineering group, saw some price action. The shares dipped 8p to 207p as an end of account

Speyhawk, the property development company, received an 18p boost to 223p yesterday as analysts expected to take a closer look at the group. Quilter, Goodison, the stockbroker, was reckoned to have met the company on Thursday night and was impressed. Speyhawk is also sharing in post-Budget gladness that VAT has not been extended to new developments.

markdown attempted to bring sellers to the pitch. But the price was moving upward again in after hours dealings, as buyers returned.

Thorn EMI rose 12p to 429p on news of a £100 million contract from British Telecom for digital electronic local exchange lines. Market men had been hoping to see Thorn win the work and showed their appreciation of confirmation of the contract.

Elsewhere in the electricals

Traded option highlights

Traded options business slackened off yesterday, after the quiet ending to the account in the main market. Volume reached 7,202 contracts.

Commercial Union, subject of bid speculation, dominated the markets, providing almost a third of the options transactions. Of 2,114 options dealt in, 1,451 were calls. But price movements on CU contracts were kept generally to single figures.

No other option broke the 1,000-traded level, though the gilts option continues to see sizeable business, with 398 contracts changing hands. ICI and B&T provided the only other large volumes in equity options, with 608 and 593 contracts traded respectively.

Worried about the dollar?

Gartmore probably has the answer

For full details see main advertisement in this edition, or write to:

Gartmore

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Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., 2 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP
Tel: Freephone 2621 (24 hours) or during office hours 01-623 1212
Please send me the brochure on Gartmore Hedged American Trust.

Name

Address

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the new Ordinary Shares of Blagden Industries PLC to be admitted to the Official List

Blagden Industries PLC

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1908 to 1917 and registered in England Number 178227)

Offer for Sale by

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

of 14,950,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each of which at least 8,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each will be sold at the minimum tender price of 112p per share and up to 5,950,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each are reserved for sale at the Striking Price (being not less than 113p per share), the price tendered being payable in full on application.

Share Capital

Authorised	Ordinary Shares of 25p each	Issued and fully paid
£8,500,000		£7,321,576

Blagden is in the business of manufacturing and reconditioning drums and casks principally for supply to the chemical and petrochemical industries. As a result of its recent acquisition of certain European container businesses, a major extension of the size and geographical spread of Blagden's activities has been achieved.

The application list will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 28th March, 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

This advertisement does not constitute an offer or invitation to any person to apply for or purchase any of the shares to be offered. Copies of the Offer for Sale Document (on the terms of which, alone, applications will be considered), with application forms, will be available, from 25th March, 1985, from:

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,
New Court,
St. Swinburn's Lane,
London EC4P 4DU.
3 York Street,
Manchester M2 2AW.

Blagden Industries PLC,
16-18 Hatton Garden,
London EC1N 8FJ.
Scrippswood,
Kemp-Gee & Co.,
20 Copthall Avenue,
London EC2R 7JS.

National Westminster
Bank PLC,
New Issues Department,
P.O. Box 79,
3 Princess Street,
London EC2P 2BD.
Registrar's Department,
P.O. Box 82,
37 Broad Street,
Bristol BS99 7NH.

The Offer for Sale will be published, with application forms, in the Financial Times and Daily Telegraph on 25th March, 1985.

Turner & Newall recovers slowly

Turner & Newall might have stepped out of its financial lifeboat but its chairman, Sir Francis Tombs, is far from giving the order for full steam ahead. The company is not drifting aimlessly but it is clear the recovery will be slower than some had expected.

At the annual meeting last May, Sir Francis talked down some of the more optimistic estimates by saying that 1984 profits would increase by 50 per cent.

Yesterday's preliminary announcement of pretax profits up from £12.5 million to £20.5 million represents a 64 per cent increase but it was still at the bottom end of market expectations.

The recovery over the last two years has been substantial given the group's precarious financial position when Sir Francis took over. However, there is just a suspicion that the bulk of the easy savings has been made and that future profit growth will be much harder to achieve.

The key factor will be the company's success in boosting British earnings. Turner & Newall has tax losses of £90 million which should provide mainstream tax shelter for the rest of the decade. In 1984, operating profits at home rose by £9.2 million to £19.9 million.

This kind of growth cannot be matched this year and the company might need to make an acquisition to bring the profits boost to utilize those tax losses.

Turner & Newall will also be keeping a close watch on the level of asbestos claims. The £10.7 million charge reduced operating profits by more than a quarter in 1984.

The overseas results were far from brilliant. Overall, though, the company is moving in the right direction. Gearing is down from 23 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

The shares closed down 5p at 107p and are unlikely to

excite in the short term, the company is now soundly based for its continued recovery which will be steady rather than spectacular.

Tate & Lyle

Tate & Lyle's decision to invest \$21.5 million (£18.3 million) in six sugar beet factories in the US, \$27 million in stocks of refined sugar, beet pulp and molasses, and its offer of a few more million dollars to buy a silo-down refinery near New Orleans, just to make sure it stays shut, seems a trifle odd.

The American sugar market is rife with over-capacity, following Pepsi and Coca-Cola's decision to use only artificial sweeteners, and sugar consumption has been declining gradually for years on health and weight fears. Margins are under pressure.

However, the acquisitions from Great Western Sugar, owned ultimately by the Hunt brothers, do make sense. Great Western is in receivership (Chapter 11), so the assets are being bought on the cheap.

Capacity is closing all over America at a brisk pace, keeping Tate's Yonkers refinery operating flat out and encouraging it to believe that supply and demand will come back into balance next year. Tate's mopping up of the US sugar market should therefore pay off.

But more mopping up, after four big North American sugar purchases in five months, is out of the question, by Tate's own admission. After the failure to buy Brook Bond, Tate remains a one-product company and vulnerable to sugar market scares. Despite bid speculation the share price has come back from a high at 500p to 435p, with a 3p fall yesterday. The market is looking for diversification.

Hepworth Ceramic

Financial markets may have reacted favourably to the Budget, but back in the real

economy the message is bleak. Disappointing figures from Hepworth Ceramic look to be the direct result of Government austerity over public sector capital projects.

The shares fell 11p on news that profits were only ahead by £2 million, after a distinctly lack-lustre second half. At 129p, the shares have underperformed markedly.

Profits in Hepworth's building and construction side dropped by £2 million, to £21.9 million, and the division seems recession bound. A bitter price war has broken out on the plastics side.

But bearing in mind that the group faced additional problems last year, ranging from the miners' strike, costing about £2 million, to the impact on housing demand of higher rates, the relatively buoyant performance of other divisions looks impressive.

Gearing is only 18 per cent. Hepworth's main fear must be that at the nadir of the building cycle, a cheeky bid might succeed.

Blagden Industries

The complex details of N. M. Rothschild's offer for sale of 14.95 million shares in Blagden Industries, the drums and casks group, will be unveiled over the weekend. It is a novel package which is designed to help finance the £25.75 million acquisition of the European steel drum making activities owned by City Investing, a US group which is currently winding itself up.

City Investing held a 34 per cent stake in Blagden which as part of the winding up, was placed by Rothschild with institutions at 112p a fortnight ago.

The offer splits into three parts. A total of 4.5 million shares are available for existing shareholders at a fixed price of 112p. They can subscribe for as many shares as they want but will be guaranteed at least three-for-10 already held. A

further 4.5 million shares will be available to the general public, again at a fixed price of 112p.

The remaining 95 million shares are offered for tender at a minimum striking price of 112p. Around five-sixths of any premium of these shares will be handed back to City Investing.

Existing shareholders who want to increase their investment would be advised to make use of their priority forms to subscribe for the fixed price offer.

Long-term investors who want a stake in Blagden should apply for a share of the fixed price offer at 112p and also submit a tender application at a higher price between 116p and 120p. Any stags who think a quick killing likely should again apply for the fixed price offer and, if oversubscription appears likely, also for the tender offer at up to 115p.

Gilts

The Government Broker's careful funding tactics were duly rewarded yesterday, when the £500 million taplet of Conversion 9 1/2 per cent 2001 was exhausted at 99 3/4. Presumably, the authorities have high hopes of effecting a similar rapid rate of sale on the Exchequer 11 per cent 1991 tranche, now that the building societies are bidding actively for funds. But gilts traded with some underlying uncertainty yesterday, as currency forecasts of a sterling-dollar rate of \$1.25 vied with market rumours of stealthy Bank of England intervention on the foreign exchanges.

Over the week, the yield curve has steepened slightly and this trend might continue following the Bank's dealings yesterday with the houses. The bulk of the £800 million shortage was taken out by sale and repurchase agreements, suggesting that the traders are still pushing hard for more cuts in base rates.

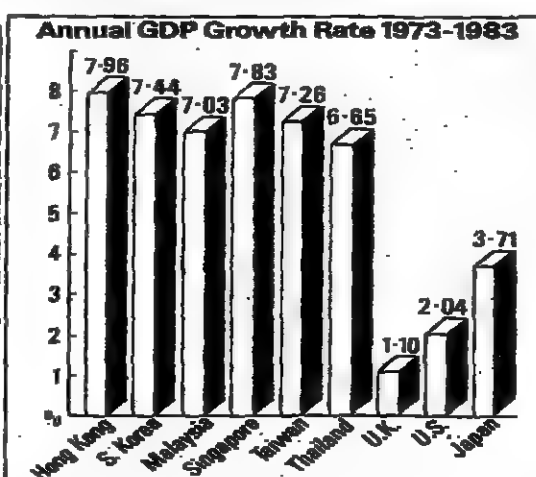
A NEW TRUST AIMED AT CAPITAL GROWTH

ABBHEY ASIAN PACIFIC TRUST

An Authorised UK Unit Trust

Abbey's new Trust offers an opportunity to invest in the fastest developing geographical area of the world - the Asian Pacific.

- The aim of the Trust is capital growth from a diversified, actively managed portfolio of shares in companies quoted on stockmarkets in the Asian Pacific region, excluding Japan.
- New investment opportunities are rapidly opening up there, and the emergence of the People's Republic of China as a major market is likely to ensure the region's continued rapid economic development.
- The countries in which the Trust will be invested have, over the past 10 years, consistently outperformed Japan, the US and the UK in economic growth.



Source: IMF International Financial Statistics, plus Hong Kong and Taiwan Government Statistics.

- The recent agreement between China and Britain over Hong Kong confirms China's positive attitude towards the West and towards free enterprise.
- A stockbroker specialising in Far Eastern investment has been appointed to advise on the Trust.

The promise of the Asian Pacific. The region's economic growth, which to date has been achieved and sustained through the needs of the western world, has enabled each individual country to create strong domestic markets. Now, with the rapid development of China as a consumer economy and all its attendant requirements, the region is poised for further dramatic growth and is likely to become a major world economic force by the turn of the century.

Portfolio Composition. The Asian Pacific region, as defined for the Trust, includes all the economies in South East Asia with the exception of Japan which, because of its size, merits separate treatment.

The Asian Pacific economies are flying high

The Trust will focus mainly on investments in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, the main markets in the area, with smaller holdings in Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. Limited exposure to India, Indonesia and Sri Lanka may also be introduced if suitable opportunities arise.

There will be between 35 and 50 holdings in the portfolio with around 40% of the value in 'core' holdings - financially sound companies with good management, prospects and track record. The shorter term 'non-core' holdings will be special situations (particularly companies undergoing a change of ownership or direction) and larger companies bought on a market trading view.

In view of the volatility of the various stockmarkets, a key element in the investment policy is a willingness to 'switch' actively between the markets which are individually 'high risk'.

Although the risk to the investor is reduced by the spread of holdings, the Trust is mainly suitable for investors wishing to augment a long-term growth portfolio.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Advised by major Far East specialists

London stockbrokers, Vickers de Costa Limited have been appointed investment advisers to the Trust. They are leading Far East specialists with offices throughout the region. Their detailed knowledge of the local stockmarkets

and their personal contact with the managers of candidate companies ideally qualifies them to advise on the Trust's investments.

Fixed Price Offer of Units. Until the close of business on Friday, 29 March 1985, units are offered at the fixed price of 50.0p and the estimated starting gross yield is 2.50%. Units, which will be of the Accumulation type only, can be bought or sold thereafter on any business day at prices ruling on receipt of instructions.

Initial Launch bonus

Since this is a new unit trust, the initial issue price does not include any rounding adjustment. This feature represents an effective bonus to all initial subscribers since an adjustment of up to 1% will be introduced in subsequent valuations.

To invest now, simply return the coupon to us with your cheque, minimum £500, and share in the prosperous future of the Asian Pacific.

General Information. You can buy or sell units on any business day. A written confirmation will be sent on receipt of your instructions, and a Unit Certificate issued within 6 weeks. Payments for re-purchased units are normally made within 10 days of receipt of your request. Unit Certificates, prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An annual charge of 1% is included in the offer price. An annual charge of 0.75% (the Trustees' fees) is included in the offer price. An annual charge of 0.75% (the Trustees' fees) is included in the offer price. An annual charge of 0.75% (the Trustees' fees) is included in the offer price.

Fixed Price Offer of 50.0p per unit until 29 March 1985

Application Form. The Abbey Unit Trust Managers Limited, 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4A 3BQ (Reg. Office) Telephone: 01-236 1833.

Units are available for sale at 50.0p per unit (offer closes 29 March 1985 or earlier at the Managers' discretion).

I am/We are over 18 years of age.

Signature

Address

Postcode

Date

Signature

Joint Applicants should all sign and endorse details separately

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Member of the Unit Trust Association.

TMP23.85

Abbey Unit Trusts

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

New cash card

A deposit account can be inflexible if you have to write to your branch and request cash to be transferred to your current account whenever you want to make a withdrawal. The National Westminster Bank has introduced a new cash card to enable the account holder to make withdrawals of up to £100 a week from automated cash dispensers.

NatWest's three million deposit account holders are being invited to apply for the new cash card, which is available to all personal deposit account holders with a minimum balance of £100. Cardholders may use any of NatWest's 1,850 Servicepoints and Rapid Cash tills, or Midland Bank's 850 Autobanks, to make withdrawals. Each card has a fixed weekly withdrawal limit of £100, although any number of withdrawals up to this figure can be made. Seven days' interest is forfeited on the amount withdrawn.

Budget phone-in

If you want an overview of what the Budget contained, from this weekend ring 01-675 6666 and hear Britannia Group's analysis of the Chancellor's changes.

A three-minute recording is available on a 24-hour basis. Three minutes might not sound much, but our investment team packs a lot into it and the service is extremely popular, commented Mr Keith Crowley, marketing director of Britannia.

Britannia's Viewpoint service was started just over two years ago and receives in excess of 30,000 calls a year. The Budget summary is on a new number because of the volume of calls on the main Viewpoint number.

Popular pension

Framlington, the fund managers, has taken more than £2.2 million on its new pension policy, with the bulk of the premiums invested in its managed fund. The policy is unusual in that policyholders have the option of investing in Framlington unit trusts with the pension wraparound policy provided free.

In effect this is a way of investing in Framlington's trusts and obtaining tax relief of up to 60 per cent at the same time. All other pension plans make a charge for the pension policy and administration.

Details from Framlington Life, 3 London Wall Buildings, London Wall, EC2M 5NQ. (Tel: 01-628 5181).

Tesco in bank trial

Midland Bank is to open personal banking facilities on a trial basis in three Tesco superstores. The first Midland Bank at Tesco will be at the 100th Tesco branch, due to open in June at Stratford Park, Neasden, London. Two more in-store branches will open later in the year - one at Beaumont Leys, near Leicester and the other at Bursledon Towers, near Southampton.

Shoppers will be able to cash cheques, open free (if in credit) bank accounts, arrange personal loans house mortgages, insurance and the like, six days a week.

Mr Michael Fuller, general manager for Midland's business development, said: "Our aim is to provide our customers with the kind of service they want. We are setting out to mould traditional and well-tried banking concepts to meet new and rapidly changing conditions."



Handy Andy

Andy Capp, the cartoon character, is being used to promote National Girobank's Transcash service. Andy will be seen in a series of press advertisements, paying household bills quickly and inexpensively at the post office so that he can get back to his snooker. Transcash is a consumer payment service available at any of 20,000 British post offices.

Stake in timber

Land and timber prices in the United States are below European levels and must move upwards, according to Mr Bill Dodds, managing director of Fountain

Forestry, which has acquired 80,000 acres of forest in the New England states.

"For nearly two centuries timber prices have gone up by the average of 1.7 per cent above the consumer price index. With a world timber shortage forecast in the next 20 years, this is projected to increase further - particularly with quality hardwoods," commented Mr Dodds. Mature woodland in the United States sells for around \$250 to \$300 an acre.

Favourable tax laws in the US make an investment particularly attractive to private individuals as well as companies. Tax relief is given on interest payments on money borrowed in Britain to finance a purchase of forests in the US. In addition a US tax concession known as "depletion" allows the gradual write-off of an investment and enhances the returns. Profits from forests are liable to capital gains tax in this country.

Fountain Forestry looks after £150 million of woodland assets for investors in this country and Fountain is now opening up the market for UK investors wanting to get into the US. Minimum investment is \$100,000. A seminar on forestry investment in the US is being held on March 29. Details from Mr Brian Howell on 01-631 0845.

Girobank increase

National Girobank is putting up the charges on its Transcash service from 35p to 40p from April 1. The service enables people to make payments at any of 20,000 post offices to individuals or organizations with a Girobank account - local authorities, public utilities, mail order companies, etc.

No postage or envelope is required to make the payment and Transcash slips from post offices can also be used to

order goods or services. "Many organizations receiving payments in this way pay the fees themselves so that about 70 per cent of customers pay no Transcash fee at the post office counter," says Girobank.

Business course

The small businessman has to be sales director, personnel manager and financial director rolled into one. But help with financial controls is at hand in the shape of management courses at Blackwood Hodge Management Centre in conjunction with Thornton Baker, the accountants.

The course covers the topics, *Know Your Own Company, Control Your Finances and Plan Your Business*.

The first series one seminar begins on March 29 but there are repeats on April 12 and 19. Series two begins on June 10 and series three on October 14.

Fees for the programme on three one-day seminars are £250 a person, including all tutorial time, materials and catering. Individual seminars can be booked at £90 a person and overnight accommodation is also available.

Full details from Miss Sue Last, short course administrator, Blackwood Hodge Management Centre, Nene College, Moulton Park, Northampton, NN4 7AL. (Tel: Northampton (0604) 719531).

Car theft

Endsleigh, the insurance broker, which offers students and others some of the best insurance terms available, is opening another eight centres. Five are already operational - at Bradford, Glasgow, Reading, Sheffield and Sutton Coldfield - and three will follow at Guildford, Milton Keynes, and Walsall. All will be open Monday to Friday, 9.30 am

to 5.30 pm and between 9.30 am and 12.30 on Saturdays. One of the latest policies on offer from Endsleigh covers some of the most common motor incidents which are generally not covered by conventional motor policies. The new policy offers cover for theft from your car, windshield breakage, car hire while your car is off the road and personal accident.

Premiums range from £9 a year for motorists who already have an Endsleigh policy, to £44 a year for £300 worth of car theft cover in the high risk GLC area.

Full details from branches, or from Endsleigh Insurance Services, Endsleigh House, Cheltenham Spa, Gloucestershire, GL50 3NR (Tel: 0242 36151).

Caravan cover

THE AUTOMOBILE Association has introduced an insurance policy for caravans. The premium is £120 for each £100 of cover, or £1.50 per £100 for caravans which are permanently sited. Additional cover for sports equipment, camping gear and the like works out at £2.00 per £100 and you can also buy £500 worth of insurance for your own clothing and personal effects for a flat fee of £7.50.

Details from any AA centre, or the Automobile Association, Farnham House, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 2EA.

The Halifax

The table published in last week's Family Money gave the mortgage rate for the Halifax Building Society as 14 per cent on the whole range of loans. This rate was reduced at the end of February to 13.5 per cent.

ALLOWANCES

Old people fall back in tax benefits

It will not have escaped pensioners' attention that the Chancellor failed to raise age allowance by as much as he increased other personal tax allowances.

Age allowance goes up by 8 per cent for a single person - from £2,490 to £2,690. Married couples over 65 will receive a 7.5 per cent increase in their tax allowance - up from £3,995 to £4,255 in 1985-86. Those under 65 receive 9.9 per cent and 9.5 per cent uprating respectively.

"With the losses sustained in last year's Budget, single pensioners are now paying £1.32 and married couples £2.28 more tax per week than they would had the thresholds been raised in line with the rest of the population," Mr David Hobman, director of Age Concern, said.

Mr Hobman is pinning his hopes on the proposed Green Paper on the reform of personal taxation. "The Government must grasp this chance to iron out the injustices suffered by elderly people on low retirement incomes who are punished by taxation or withdrawal of benefits, and must convert the age allowance to a retirement allowance to help single, divorced and widowed women between 60 and 64."

The threshold which age allowance starts to be clawed back was raised by 8 per cent from £8,100 to £8,800 in 1985-86, and pensioners with income at around this level must make the most of the situation by ensuring that income from investments is derived in such a way as to preserve age allowance fully.

For example, a married couple with State and occupational pensions totalling between £8,800 and £10,000 should put any savings they may have into tax-free National Savings certificates and use the regular encashment plan (which is published from time to time in Family Money) to provide income. This way they are able to avoid any further clawback. Clawback works like this: For every £3 of gross income over the £8,800 threshold, age allowance is reduced by £2. A married couple with £8,800 in pension and £300 gross building society income will find that £200 is knocked off their age allowance for tax purposes, and they will pay £60 a year more in tax than the same couple who have put their money into National Savings certificates.

To some elderly people, clawback comes as a shock. Most people are aware that basic rate tax is deducted at source from building society investments. And most pensioners will know whether they are likely to be liable for higher rates of income tax - few are since you need taxable income of £16,200 before you are liable for higher rates.

Lorna Bourke

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STAMP DUTY

Help for separated couples

There are not many concessions in the Budget to those going through a divorce, but the Chancellor was able to make a useful amendment to stamp duty.

Stamp duty on property transferred on divorce has been abolished. In the past, a married couple who jointly owned a house worth more than £50,000 could be liable to stamp duty if they decided to convey it into the name of one partner only.

Increasingly working wives may choose to take all the marital home and settle for lower maintenance. If the value of the husband's half-share exceeded £30,000 - the starting point for stamp duty - then the transfer into the wife's name would cost 1 per cent of the value of the half-share.

A similar situation exists when a person dies, and the beneficiaries of the estate want to convey property from one person to another to rearrange the bequests known as a Deed of Family Arrangement. Here again, the Chancellor has abolished stamp duty.

Mortgage Rate %	MONTHLY REPAYMENTS ON A NEW 25 YEAR REPAYMENT LOAN							
	Net of Basic Rate Tax Relief							
	£1,000	£10,000	£15,000	£20,000	£25,000	£30,000	Gross	
12.5	8.32	83.20	124.80	166.40	208.00	249.60	440.00	550.00
12.75	8.45	84.50	126.75	169.00	211.25	253.50	447.80	559.75
13.0	8.58	85.80	128.70	171.60	214.50	258.00	455.60	569.50
13.25	8.71	87.10	130.65	174.20	217.75	262.50	463.40	579.25
13.5	8.84	88.40	132.60	176.80	221.00	267.00	471.20	589.00
13.75	8.97	89.70	134.55	179.40	224.25	271.50	479.00	598.75
14.0	9.10	91.00	136.50	182.00	227.50	276.00	486.80	608.50
14.25	9.23	92.30	138.45	184.60	230.75	280.50	494.60	618.25
14.5	9.36	93.60	140.40	187.20	234.00	285.00	502.40	628.00
14.75	9.49	94.90	142.35	189.80	237.25	289.50	510.20	637.75
15.0	9.62	96.20	144.30	192.40	240.50	294.00	518.00	647.50

Homebuyers are entitled to mortgage interest relief at their highest rate of tax paid (up to 60 per cent) on the first £30,000 of a loan. Below this figure tax relief at the basic rate is allowed for at source. Above £30,000 mortgage repayments are made gross and tax relief claimed separately.

MORTGAGES

Blow for spring house hunters

Mortgage rates are going up yet again, just as the housebuying season is getting under way. The Building Societies Association has suggested an increase of one percentage point and most societies look prepared to follow this to the letter. National and Provincial and the Woolwich already have, with the new rates applicable from April 1 for all new and most existing borrowers.

It is true that mortgage rates have once or twice been higher than the new level of about 14 per cent. In 1979-80, for instance, they rose to 15 per

cent. But in those days inflation was also high so the real cost of borrowing was small. These days inflation is lower - just over 5 per cent - and the real cost of borrowing has never been so high. Even after tax relief the net cost of a home loan at 14 per cent is 9.8 per cent - 4.8 per cent in excess of the inflation rate.

Does this mean that potential house buyers will simply feel they cannot afford a mortgage? Many of the building societies believe not. Mr Eric Smith, of National and Provincial, said: "We do not expect the increase

to have a significant effect on mortgage demand. "At the moment we are lending all we can. People seem to be willing to pay almost anything."

The societies seem to be split over the prospects of a fall in mortgage rates. But Mr Tim Melville-Ross, chief general manager of Nationwide, said: "I am hoping for lower mortgage rates by the summer."

Others in the industry are not so optimistic though. Many believe that a significant fall in base rates and a consequent

reduction in mortgage costs will not come at least until the end of this year.

For investors, of course, the news is good. The real rate of return on their money is also historically high, but the increase - up from a base line of 7.5 per cent to 8.25 per cent - simply brings them into line with bank high interest accounts.

Bank high interest accounts are paying about 13.5 to 14 per cent which after basic rate tax works out at 9.4 to 9.8 per cent.

Richard Thomson

MANAGEMENT

Fund charges can hit gains

The difference between an investment fund that charges 0.5 per cent annual management fee and one that charges 1 per cent does not sound very much, but it can make a significant difference in cash terms when profits are realised.

Say you put £1,000 into each of two funds which both grow at a rate of 20 per cent a year. One charges 0.5 per cent and the other 1 per cent. The investment in the first fund will be worth £35,266 after 20 years compared with £32,429 in the fund that charges 1 per cent.

"These figures are a bit of an

eye-opener," says Mr Tim Miller, of Framlington Unit Trust Management, a group which is proud of its low charging structure. "Of the 15 largest unit trust groups, Framlington is virtually alone in keeping its charges at 0.5 per cent."

Charges range from Framlington's annual average of 0.5 per cent to Fidelity's 0.977 per cent with M & G, Allied, TSB, Abbey, Carimore and Save & Prosper all averaging around 7.5 to 8 per cent.

To some extent, the average

annual charge depends on the proportion of funds in overseas markets, where dealing costs can be higher. Groups with a lot of overseas funds, like Fidelity, will show up with a higher average annual charge.

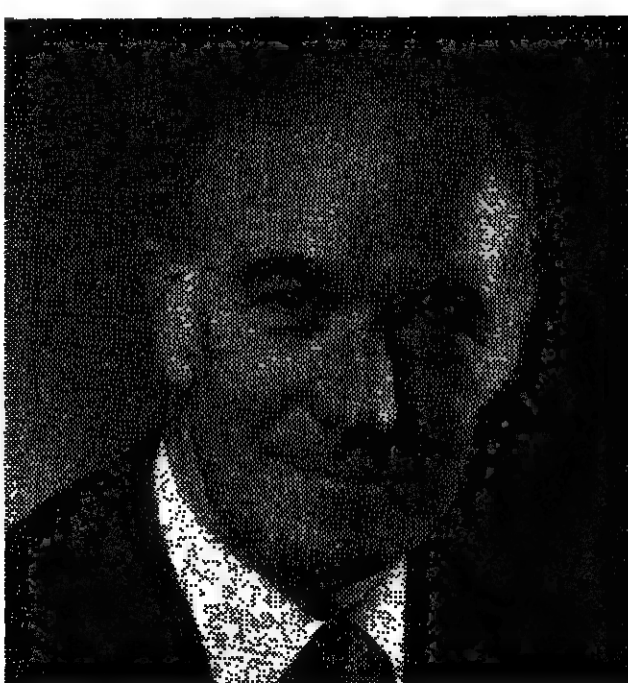
Lorna Bourke

"Forward with flair and imagination."

"Nationwide celebrated its centenary on 13 February 1984. The world in which building societies operate has changed a great deal over the past one hundred years and 1984 has been a year of significant new developments. We are proud of the way Nationwide has succeeded in the past year in meeting the investment and mortgage needs of members in a rapidly changing world. A position of financial strength and public confidence has been established, from which I believe the Society can go forward with flair and imagination to meet the demands and the challenge of the future. For instance, we are already carefully considering the development of services for our members which take advantage of the new freedoms for building societies proposed in the Government Green Paper, while keeping housing central to our endeavours."

Nationwide's outstanding achievements during 1984 include:

- attracting record gross receipts from investors and savers of £4,088m, of which £1,182m was retained after members' withdrawals were met;
- opening nearly 660,000 savings and investment accounts to bring the total to 3,316,000;
- lending more money than ever before - £1,798m - to more home buyers than ever before: 77,600 new loans; including 34,100 first-time buyers, representing 47% of loans made to house purchasers;
- increasing assets by 19.0% to £8,738m, remaining the third largest building society in the United Kingdom;



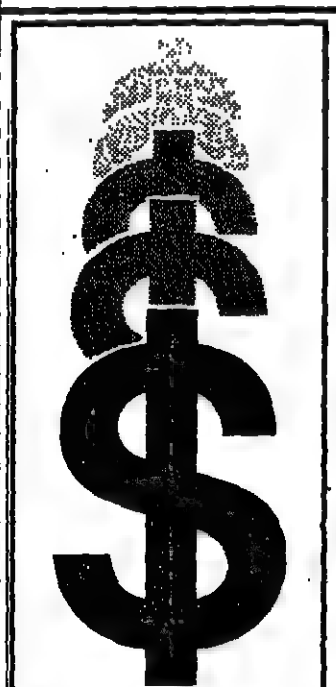
Leonard Williams CBE, DFC, FCA Chairman

- enhancing the Society's financial strength by adding £40m to the General Reserve, bringing it to £371m;
- reducing Management Expenses from 1.17% to 1.13% of mean total assets;
- continuing to play a role in the direct development of new housing for special groups and help in the refurbishment of the existing housing stock.

For details of our savings schemes and a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts for 1984 write to: Nationwide Building Society, FREEPOST, London WCTV 6XA.

It pays to decide Nationwide

Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1W 6SP.



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The Lancashire and Yorkshire Assurance Society enjoys the tax-exempt status of a Friendly Society.

It's so friendly, in fact, that a married couple investing just £9 a month each could anticipate a cash return of £3,860 after ten years. Or £15,600 after 20 years. With no tax to pay whatsoever even for higher rate tax payers.

And it's even better if you make one single £770 no-more-to-pay lump sum investment.

So if you have savings in a Building Society, a bank deposit account or a savings account, you should seriously consider moving them to a Friendly Society. Unless you enjoy paying tax.

*Based on 15% annual growth rate.

Please send me full details of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Assurance Society tax-free Investment Plan. I am between 18 and 70 years of age.

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Address _____

Telephone number: Day _____ Evening _____

Lancashire & Yorkshire Assurance Society, P.O. Box 163, FREEPOST, Sheffield S1 1AZ.



FAMILY MONEY

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Higher earnings threshold favours the company perk

Anyone involved with wage negotiations, whether employees or employer, would do well to read the small print of the Budget proposals on National Insurance.

The move to abolish the higher earnings threshold for employers' NI contributions has loaded the dice heavily in favour of employee perks like company cars, non-contributory pension schemes, share option plans and the like.

For higher paid employees, it makes no sense to give a pay rise on which there will be a 10.45 per cent NI levy. Much better to hand over a company car, or pay higher contributions to the pension scheme than hand over cash.

"It is going to become a tax planner's paradise", was the reaction of Mr John Greener, of Richards Longstaff. "Non-contributory pension schemes are going to look much more attractive to employers, because they won't pay National Insurance contributions on the money they pay into a pension scheme on the employees' behalf. If they pay it over in salary, there will be this 10.45 per cent levy."

"I have had the managing director of one company on the line which has two employees earning over £100,000, and around 20 on salaries of £50,000. He is talking about salary reductions if he can put the money into a pension scheme," commented pension consultant Mr Patrick McNamara of PMA and Associates.

"Salary cuts are obviously the answer unless the pension

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

Employees - What You Will Pay

From October 6, 1985, class 1 National Insurance contributions for employees within the State earnings-related scheme will be payable as follows:

Weekly earnings	Employee's rate payable on all earnings %	Employer
Below £25.50	nil	nil
Between £25.50 and £55	5.7	5.7
Between £55 and £90	9	9
Between £90 and £130	9	10.45
Between £130 and £265	9	10.45

On earnings above £265 employees' contributions will be restricted to 9 per cent of £265, but there will be no upper earnings limit in respect of the 10.45 per cent rate of employers' contributions.

There will be no change to the contracted out arrangements of 4.1 per cent for the employer and 2.15 per cent for the employee on earnings between the lower and upper earnings limits of £25.50 and £265 respectively.

What Self-Employed Will Pay

	From April 6	From Oct 6
Class 2 (weekly rate)	£4.75	£3.50
Class 4	6.30%	6.30%
Upper profits limit	£4,150	£4,150
	£13,780	£13,780

From April 6, half of Class 4 contributions will be deductible from profits for income tax purposes.

"scheme is already on maximum benefits, I think we will end up with totally non-contributory pension schemes for all higher paid employees".

Fortunately, the Chancellor spared the workers, and has not increased employee contributions at the top end of the scale, but employers with a significant proportion of employees earning over £13,780 a year are going to feel the draught.

"It is quite simply extra taxation. Employers with pension schemes contracted out of the State earnings-related pen-

Since the employee will only draw an earnings-related pension up to the upper earnings threshold of £265 a week, the employer is paying NI contributions for benefits the employee will never receive.

"It will also encourage higher paid employees to have some self-employed earnings, or to become full time self-employed", explains Mr Greener. "It will be a field day for accountants. I think it is asking for trouble."

At the other end of the earnings scale, the adjustments favour both employer and employee, the aim being to encourage employment among school-leavers, who are generally at the bottom end of the earnings scale. (The table gives details of contributions payable).

But you have to be on a very low wage to benefit from the cuts which only affect those earning less than £90 a week or £4,680 a year. For someone earning just under £90 a week the benefit works out at £1.80 a week.

Those who have gained most from the NI changes are, quite definitely, the self-employed. Flat rate Class 2 contributions are to be cut from £4.75 a week to £3.50 a week, from October 1985 and from that date half the profit related Class 4 contributions can be deducted from gross earnings before tax liability is calculated.

Up to now, NI contributions have always been paid out of after-tax earnings.

Lorna Bourke

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR HIGH INCOME TAXPAYERS

Freehold Asset-backed Business Expansion Scheme Relief 1984/85 and/or 1985/86

LISTING PLC is purchasing a freehold hotel property near the centre of Leeds and investors in Listing shares should qualify for B.E.S. relief. LISTING PLC is offering, until 1st April, 60,000 ordinary £1 shares at £10 each.

Most B.E.S. issues have closed or no longer qualify for B.E.S. relief as a result of the Chancellor's Budget.

This advertisement is not an invitation to subscribe for shares. Applications for shares will only be accepted on the basis of the information in the company's prospectus which may be obtained by telephoning:

01-405 5000 (24 hours) or 01-242 4943

LISTING PLC

46 Kingsway, London WC2B 6EN

FRAMLINGTON

For those who seek top investment performance, the FRAMLINGTON UNIT TRUST GUIDE is essential reading. It describes our ten funds and gives details of all our services, including our MONTHLY SAVINGS PLAN.

If you are self-employed or with a non-pensionable job, you should invest through FRAMLINGTON PERSONAL PENSIONS. This is the plan which offers "high returns and low charges" (*Financial Times*), is "about as straightforward a pension arrangement as one could imagine" (*Observer*), and which "looks set to knock spots off the opposition... if you are thinking of buying a personal pension, don't miss this one" (*The Times*). There is a discount until April 5.

For either or both of these booklets, send us the coupon; or use the Teletax 24 hour service on 01-200 0200 at any time.

To: Framlington, Freepost, London EC2B 2DL

(No stamp required)

Please send: FRAMLINGTON UNIT TRUST GUIDE

PERSONAL PENSIONS PROSPECTUS

Name:

Address:

23/3

We wanted to know what you'd demand from a new, more flexible way of protecting your family.

PGA UNIVERSAL LIFE PLAN - CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN A WAY OF PROTECTING YOUR FAMILY THAT MEANT YOU COULD... YES NO

• AUTOMATICALLY RAISE YOUR LIFE COVER EVERY THREE YEARS ☐ ☐

• RAISE OR LOWER YOUR PREMIUMS ☐ ☐

• STOP AND START YOUR PREMIUMS ☐ ☐

• CHOOSE BETWEEN MORE LIFE COVER OR SAVINGS POTENTIAL, DEPENDING ON YOUR CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES ☐ ☐

• USE ANY CASH VALUE THAT THE PLAN BUILDS UP, OR WAITING IN YOUR COVER IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD YOUR PREMIUMS PERHAPS BECAUSE OF REDUNDANCY? ☐ ☐

• HAVE US PAY THE PREMIUMS IF YOU BECOME ILL? ☐ ☐

• RAISE YOUR COVER WHEN YOU GET MARRIED OR START A FAMILY? ☐ ☐

• HAVE A GOOD BALANCE BETWEEN GENEROUS LIFE COVER AND SAVINGS POTENTIAL? ☐ ☐

So we asked.

When we at PGA developed our Universal Life Plan, we were certain that we'd hit upon the most flexible and rewarding method of securing your family's future. But, to make absolutely sure, we asked: "We went out into the streets and questioned people like you - responsible people who care what the future holds for their family - about whether they'd be in favour of a plan which offered outstanding peace of mind combined with unprecedented versatility." In short, a plan that changes

as your needs do. A resounding 'yes' was the answer we received. And the result? The creation of the new PGA Universal Life Plan - a better way of life.

Just ask yourself - would it hurt to find out more about what we believe is the best way of protecting your family? Phone our Marketing Department on 01-680 0606 or send the FREEPOST coupon, without obligation, for more details today.

PGA UNIVERSAL LIFE PLAN - A better way of life

PROPERTY GROUP ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, LEON HOUSE, HIGH STREET, CROYDON CR9 1LU

Please send me details about the new PGA Universal Life Plan. I understand that this involves no commitment or financial obligation.

Name:

Address:

Postcode: Tel. No:

Are you an existing PGA policy holder? ☐ ☐

Property Group Assurance Company Limited, Freepost, Croydon CR9 9ER. Telephone: 01-680 0606. Please Allow 10 Days

ACT BEFORE 5th APRIL

Unit Trust choice simplified

M&G SUNDAY TELEGRAPH UNIT TRUST GROUP OF THE YEAR

Most successful investors start with a clear idea of whether they want income or growth or a balance between the two. Individual unit trusts can meet each of these requirements, but the problem is knowing which to choose from over seven hundred unit trusts.

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but it is the best measure you have of a fund's likelihood of achieving its objective. New funds or funds which suffer a change of management are more of a gamble than those which can point to a long and successful record.

We are currently offering three M&G Funds which satisfy the three requirements of income, growth, or a balance between the two. Each has a performance record demonstrating the success of M&G's investment policy over many years. As an incentive we are offering an extra 1% unit allocation if you invest £1,000 or more and 2% if you invest £10,000 or more in any one Fund.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Income DIVIDEND FUND

An investor of £10,000 at the Fund's launch in May 1964 has seen his income after basic-rate tax grow from £396 in the first full year to £2,018 in 1984.

By contrast, a building society investor's annual income has fluctuated, rising from £536 in 1965 to £1,200 in 1980 and then falling back to £853 by 1984. So anyone who depended on a building society for income has suffered a cut-back over the past 4 years, whilst Dividend Fund investors continued to enjoy a steadily increasing income.

In addition, the Dividend Fund investor's £10,000 had grown to £54,300 by the end of December 1984 compared with £27,271 from a similar notional investment in the F.T. Industrial Ordinary Index and £10,000 in a building society deposit which, of course, remained unchanged.

If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment, because we will continue to make income growth the prime objective. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and the aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the F.T. Actuaries All-Share Index.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE OF £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G Dividend Fund on 5th May 1964, compared with a similar investment in a Building Society

Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY
31 DECEMBER				
6 May '64			£10,000	£10,000
1965	£396	£536	10,200	10,000
1970	463	650	10,760	10,000
1975	828	871	16,300	10,000
1980	1,660	1,200	24,280	10,000
1984	2,018	853	54,300	10,000

NOTES: All income figures shown are net of basic rate tax. The Building Society income figures are 10% above the average of the rates offered in each year (Source: Building Societies Association). M&G Dividend capital figures are all realisation values.

On 20th March 1985 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were: Dividend Fund 309.2p, Accumulation 858.8p, Recovery Fund 254.4p, M&G SECOND General 547.8p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value - currently 1/2% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income (currently 1/2% for Dividend increasing to 1/2% in September 1985). Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for income units it is distributed net of basic-rate tax on the following dates: Dividend Recovery SECOND

Distributions	15 Jan	20 Feb	15 Feb	15 Aug
	15 July	20 Aug	15 Aug	15 Aug
Next distribution for new investors	1985	1985	1985	1985

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request. The Trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclays Bank Trust Co. Limited and for SECOND is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Funds are all wide-range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Tel: 01-626 4588. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

Growth RECOVERY FUND

M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched. The table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth over the long term. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G RECOVERY	F.T. ORDINARY INDEX	REAL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY
23 May '69	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
1970	11,760	8,570	11,020	11,050
1975	26,500	11,125	21,283	16,178
1980	102,560	17,287	40,175	25,521
1984	214,720	39,977	52,405	36,769

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 1 1/2% above the average yearly rate (Source: Building Societies Association). M&G Recovery figures are all realisation values.

Balanced SECOND GENERAL

M&G SECOND General Trust Fund aims for growth of both capital and income and has a 28-year performance record which is second to none. It has a wide spread of shares mainly in British companies, which are kept under constant review.

Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G SECOND	F.T. ORDINARY INDEX	REAL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY
5 June '56	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
1960	19,534	20,080	11,293	12,483
1965	31,947	26,230	13,492	16,093
1970	47,537	30,540	17,143	21,636
1975	82,843	39,620	31,107	34,651
1980	200,813	61,600	67,484	48,934
1984	463,879	142,410	81,519	71,538

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an extra interest account offering 1 1/2% above the average yearly rate (Source: Building Societies Association). M&G SECOND General figures are all realisation values.

SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 5th APRIL

To: M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. All applications received by 5th April 1985, will be given an extra 2% allocation of units. This will increase to 2% for applications of £10,000 or more per Fund. Please invest the sum(s) indicated below in the Fund(s) of your choice (minimum investment in any one Fund: £1,000) in ACCUMULATION/INCOME units (delete as applicable or Accumulation units will be issued) at the price using on receipt of this application. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.

Dividend (per £1,000) £ 00

Recovery (per £1,000) £ 00

Second (per £1,000) £ 00

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

TC 481215

£20 A MONTH CAN ACCUMULATE A LOT OF MONEY

If you had chosen fifteen years ago to save £20 a month in a building society, and had left the interest to accumulate, by 1st January 1985 your total outlay of £3,600 would have built up to £7,196. On the other hand, if you had chosen to save the same amount each month in one of our larger unit trusts, M&G SECOND General Trust Fund, you would have built up an investment worth £15,320, an extra £8,124.

You can start an M&G Unit Trust Savings Plan with as little as £20. You need not subscribe regularly but we strongly recommend that you do so, by completing the Bankers Order form. By saving a regular amount you make fluctuations in the stockmarket work to your advantage because more units are bought when their price is low than when it is high.

Unit Trusts are an excellent method of investing in the various stockmarkets of the world, and are ideal for regular investment over the longer term. They are not suitable for money you may need at short notice.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Your Savings Plan subscriptions go into Accumulation units of the Fund you choose and income is reinvested automatically after basic-rate tax. Further details of the Funds and

WHAT YOU COULD HAVE ACCUMULATED FOR £20 A MONTH BY 1st JANUARY 1985

	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	15 YEARS
Amount paid in	£	£	£
M&G Dividend	2,289	7,513	16,709
M&G Recovery	1,913	8,446	22,734
M&G SECOND	2,039	7,262	15,320
F.T. Industrial Ordinary Index	2,160	6,148	11,259
Building Society Savings Account	1,499	3,840	7,196

Source: Planned Savings. All performance figures include income reinvested net of basic-rate tax. The figures for the M&G Funds are 'bid' prices. You should remember that past performance is no guarantee for the future.

the rules of the plan are available on request. All the Funds are wide-range securities and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The only charges are those you normally pay with unit trusts - 5% included in the initial price of units and up to 1% annually (currently limited to 1/2%) for management. There are no extra charges for this Savings Plan.

You can vary the amount you pay and you are free to cash in your accumulated investment, or part of it, at any time without penalty.

The securities in a unit trust are held in safe custody by the Trustee (one of the major banks). You can follow the progress of your plan by looking up the price of units and the current yield in the Financial Times or other leading newspapers. You buy units at the 'offer' price and sell at the 'bid' price.

SAVINGS PLANS FOR CHILDREN

The minimum age for the Unit Trust Savings Plan is 14, but accounts for younger children can be opened in the name of an adult and designated with the child's full name.

NO EXTRA CHARGES

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

CC: Mr/Ms/Ms FULL NAME(S)

SURNAME

04: ADDRESS

POST CODE: SP 481215

TO: M&G SECURITIES LTD, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ

I WISH TO SUBSCRIBE £ (min £20) each month to the M&G Unit Trust Savings Plan and I enclose a cheque/money payable to M&G Securities Limited for my first subscription of £ (you may wish to start your plan with a lump sum).

I wish my subscriptions to be invested in the Fund circled.

If no Fund is circled your plan will be linked to M&G SECOND

AMERICAN & GEN. INTERNATIONAL

AUSTRALASIAN JAPAN & GEN.

COMPOUND GROWTH MIDLAND

DIVIDEND RECOVERY

GENERAL SECOND

GOLD SMALLER COs

BANKERS ORDER DO NOT DETACH FROM ENROLMENT FORM

TO:

ADDRESS:

Your Bank:

Sort Code:

Please pay to National Westminster Bank Plc, 391, Molesworth Street, Chelmsford CM2 0LN, Account No. 5973279 for the credit of M&G Securities Limited (SAVINGS PLAN ACCOUNT), quoting Account No. (LEAVE BLANK) the sum of £ on the day of 19..... and continue to pay that amount on the day of each month/quarter until further order in writing from me, and debit my account with you from time to time with such payments FROM SURNAME AND INITIALS

The units will be registered in the name of M&G Securities Limited and held for your account under the rules of the plan.

If the Savings Plan account is being opened for the benefit of a child please fill in here the full name of the child

I understand that further subscriptions can be made at any time (minimum £20) and that I can realise my holding on any business day without penalty at the bid price ruling.

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

Registered in England No. 90776. Registered office at 391 Molesworth Street, Chelmsford, Essex. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

M&G

THE M&G GROUP

FAMILY MONEY

Gold 'on course for \$400'

On Tuesday of this week gold staged its biggest one-day rise in over two years to reach \$339 an ounce, though it fell back to \$312 on Thursday and closed the week at around \$315.

"Because of high exchange rates and a huge United States trade deficit, pressure on the American banking system has now shifted from the international banking corporations to the many smaller domestic state-based banks," said Mr Michael Summers, a gold expert at the stockbroker Penny Easton & Co.

"These domestic banks are now coming under severe

pressure as domestic agricultural and industrial businesses find it increasingly difficult to service their commercial loans. The problem is much more widespread than might appear on the surface. The Ohio banking crisis is a relatively small affair but it is symptomatic of a much larger phenomenon."

Mr Summers believes that gold's reawakening this week is indicative of a market about to change direction and move up in price. "We will see the gold price attacking \$400 an ounce in the next four to six weeks he predicts."

DEPOSITS

Interest date to remember

Anyone wanting to move their bank deposits to a Channel Islands account, or National Savings investment account to avoid having basic rate tax deducted at source when it is introduced on April 5, should be careful about precisely when they close their account.

The accountancy firm, Robson Rhodes, says in its review of the far reaching implications of CRT (composite rate tax) and the way it will affect bank depositors, that "most deposit accounts should not be closed before April 6."

The date will ensure that the investor does not fall foul of the complicated tax rules concerning the opening and closing of bank deposit accounts. Investors who close their accounts before April 6 will lose the gross interest credited to their account before April 6, and according to Robson Rhodes, you will have to write to your bank and request that this is done.

In the case of depositors with accounts at Barclays, Lloyds, Co-op Bank, Williams & Glyn's, Royal Bank of Scotland and Citibank, these banks will be automatically crediting interest to clients' accounts by April 5. Customers with Midland, NatWest, TSB and Allied Irish Banks will have to write and specially request that interest is credited before April 5.

Bank depositors who will be affected by the changeover to paying interest net of basic rate tax are all personal account holders whether joint or individual, nominee accounts held in the names of parents for their children, sole traders accounts, and savings clubs.

Companies, charities, clubs, trade unions and anyone depositing £50,000 or more on fixed terms of 28 days or more will not be subject to CRT, and will continue to receive interest gross.

L.B.

BUSINESS EXPANSION

Investors who made sure before Lawson's tax axe

As expected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer decided enough was enough and put his foot down firmly on the property development Business Expansion Schemes which had suddenly mushroomed in the run-up to the Budget.

Investors had decided that, as most of the benefit of BES schemes was in the tax relief, what they really wanted was a safe investment to ensure that their money was returned at the end of the five-year period - hence the huge popularity of the property-backed funds.

The retrospective, however, is not retrospective. Anyone who had money in a property development BES scheme, and - most important - had the

shares issued by midnight on Budget day, March 19, will qualify for full tax relief on the investment.

Perhaps the only surprise came when the Chancellor turned a blind eye to wine companies.

Our table shows BES funds still open for applications after those which have closed for subscriptions and all the property development companies which now no longer qualify have been weeded out.

Of the wine companies, Johnson Fry's Budgetline has extended its closing date to April 1. It took £311,000 in the five days on offer before the Budget. Mr Charles Fry's two property development funds,

London & Bristol and City Gate Estates, took in £4.3 million and £3 million respectively before closing on Budget day.

But Mr Fry feels the Chancellor could have done more to make BES schemes more effective.

He said: "I get a lot of people coming to me with really good ideas wanting me to raise BES finance for them. Usually they only want something like £150,000 to £250,000."

"I can't send out anything to my clients unless it is a full prospectus and that costs something like £50,000 in professional fees, which means that it just isn't worthwhile for these smaller businesses."

BUSINESS EXPANSION FUNDS STILL OPEN

Fund/Company	Sponsor	Business	Minimum investment	Closing date	Contact Tel. No.
Budgetline	Johnson Fry	Wine Merchants	£5,000	29.3.95	01-499 5066
Holden Hunt	Ackitt Carr	Coal fired heating	48 (200 shares at 73p)	30.4.85	01-454 5121
Specialities	Baden-Powell, Chilcott & Co	Retail spectacle sales	£500 (2000 shares at 27p)		01-568 7678
Mazer Wine Shippers	Noble & Co	Wine Shippers	£1,000	29.3.85	01-583 2525
Listing	Calley-Bristow Anthony Waller	Hotels	£2,000	1.4.86	01-405 5000
Charlotte St Restaurants	Baltic Asset Man	Restaurants	£1,000	3.4.85	01-377 1010
City Restaurants	Guidhouse Group	Restaurants	£500	3.4.85	01-402 3247
Medical Imaging Services	Montano Seci	Medical Services	£500	4.4.85	01-608 6321
USA (Developments)	Capital Ventures	Entertainment	£1,000	4.4.85	01-253 7671
Fine Vintage Wines	Sheppards & Chase	Wine Merchants	£1,000	26.4.85	0242 344380
Belmont Golf & Country Club	Pacman Fund Man	Golf Club	£500	30.4.85	01-608 8098
Guidhouse	Guidhouse Gp	Investment in quoted companies	£2,500	open-ended	01-580 4063
Mercia Venture Cap	Harris Allday Lea & Brooks	Investments	£2,500	open-ended	01-608 6321
South West Venture Cap	Westlake & Co	Investments	£2,500	open-ended	021-233 3404
East Mercia Venture Cap	Hill Osborne	Investments	£2,500	open-ended	0752 20971
Western Venture Cap	Stock Beach	Investments	£2,500	open-ended	0533 29185
Netherdon Ales	Mercia Venture Capital	Pub & Brewery	£500	open-ended	0272 20051

PENSIONS

Firms fear rush to end new policies

The pre-Budget scare that the Chancellor would remove some of the tax relief on pension plans produced a bonanza for the life assurance companies.

As with last year's panic over life assurance premium relief, the companies indulged in an orgy of selling self-employed and "top hat" policies. Many wrote the equivalent of a whole year's normal business in weeks.

But when the big day came the Chancellor did nothing. While the principle of taking out a pension is an admirable one there are likely to be many who, in the heat of the moment, took out a policy they may now decide that they do not really need or is bigger than they can really afford.

Mr Gerry Greyburn, marketing director of Hambro Life, said: "We do expect quite a lot of people to have second thoughts. In fact, we have prepared a little speech to make to such people, trying to persuade them to carry on with their new policy."

But if you are not persuaded and you still want to reverse your policy, what can you do?

The answer is, not much. There is no "cooling off" period on pensions, as there is on life assurance contracts, which allows the investor time to think things over before he is irrevocably committed. Once you have bought a pension scheme you cannot get out again.

It may theoretically still be possible to stop a pension proposal before the life company has had time to process it. Many of the companies have had a huge backlog of proposals, such was the demand.

Unfortunately, you are unlikely to get to the company in time. After all, the whole point of applying for a pension scheme before the Budget was to have a plan in place before

any tax changes became effective. "We did our best and there were very few applications we had not processed by the time the Chancellor sat down on Tuesday," Mr Greyburn added.

If your proposal has already been processed and accepted you are legally bound to remain in the scheme until you retire. The only way around this is simply to make the scheme pay up after the first premium and pay in no more.

Such a small sum of money is not going to produce much when you retire, but at least you will not be bound to keep paying premiums you may not be able to afford. On the other hand, the company may charge you a fee to make the scheme paid up.

If you have bought one of the new breed of flexible personal pensions, however, this may not be necessary. On many of these you can stop paying premiums for a time and then "restate" the scheme (resume premium payments) later. This avoids a fee for closing the policy.

On many schemes you may also be able to vary the size of your premium, so if your only problem is that you started out paying more than you could afford, the solution here is simple - lower your premiums.

As a last resort, there is one sure and effective way of ending an unwanted pension policy if you are fast on your feet. Stop the cheque for the first premium if it has not already been cashed. This will immediately void the policy and you will have no further obligations.

But before you rush out of your rush into pensions, it is worth thinking carefully. The majority of the 9 million people outside occupational pension schemes do not have any pension arrangement. Most of them probably should have one.

Richard Thomson

Tax Relief 84/85 PAY TAX OR INVEST IN PROVEN TECHNOLOGY

An investment opportunity in the true spirit of the Business Expansion Scheme

Medical Imaging Services plc

OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION

Under the Business Expansion Scheme of up to 2,450,000 Ordinary Shares of 5p each at 120p per share payable in full on application.

The Directors will not allot any shares unless valid applications are received for a minimum of 1,600,000 Ordinary Shares. The subscription list may be closed at any time prior to, but in any event not later than, 3.00 p.m. on 4th April 1985.

The Company

The Company has been established to serve the growing market for mobile computerised medical diagnostic services. This is an established service sector in the USA; 300 mobile units cover the country, where only one exists in the UK.

The Company will initially provide shared computerised scanning services on a contracted basis in the public and private medical sectors. The Company will consider expanding into other high technology modes of medical diagnostics such as breast scanners and ultrasound.

Further information and full details of the above Offer are contained in the Prospectus which can be obtained from:

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Corporate Financials & International Equities Dealers

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01-283 7671 including weekends.

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This is not an offer or invitation to purchase securities.

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This is not a prospectus nor an offer for subscription

PARK HOUSE HOTELS PLC

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For further information and prospectus ring
Mercia Venture Capital Ltd
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Amount available £ _____

(Please include your telephone number)

Turn £1,000 into £1,573 in one year How to make more money from Unit Trusts than from building societies

If you'd put £1,000 into a building society one year ago, it would now be worth about £1,072.

Hardly a great return on your money, you might think. But a safe investment.

Yet a little over a year ago the subscribers of Unit Trust Moneymaker were advised to put exactly £1,000 into The Fidelity Japan Fund.

Those readers who followed this advice will have seen their £1,000 grow into £1,573.

During those twelve months they will not only have received a far, far better return on their capital - but they will also have learnt how to make other sound investments in unit trusts.

WHY UNIT TRUSTS?

The draw of unit trusts is very simple. Your money, along with that of other investors, is pooled in a "fund" which is run by professional managers. The managers use the fund to buy stocks, shares and other securities, such as government bonds.

Each fund will have its own objective. Some will give you capital growth, others a regular income. You can go for a high risk, high return investment or a safer and more regular return on your money.

You can make a lump sum investment, or regular monthly payments.

What's more, by choosing your funds with care, you can expect to receive the security offered by building societies without having to accept the same low returns.

It's a sobering fact but after you take inflation into account each £1,000 invested in a building society for the last year really only made £21 profit.

HOW TO CASH IN ON THE UNIT TRUST BOOM

Since the 1960s unit trusts have steadily been emerging as the best way for the smaller, private investor to make money. In recent years the proliferation of different types of fund, and the enormous expertise of fund managers, have made it possible for a number of ground rules to be established:

1. Do not be complacent. Unit trusts can go down as well as up. However, most unit trusts are a solid and secure investment. The average growth, incidentally, over the last three years, across all funds, has been +89.4%.

2. Be prepared to chop and change. You will protect and increase your profits. It is wrong to think that all unit trusts perform equally or that you need stay with a unit trust for a long period of time.

3. Use unit trusts to satisfy your desired ends - whether you want capital growth or regular income. Remember, that up to £5,000 capital gains per year are absolutely tax free.

4. Keep yourself well informed. Act only on inside and proven knowledge.

UNIT TRUST MONEYMAKER - THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

Unit Trust Moneymaker, or UTM for short, is a confidential monthly advice guide devoted entirely to helping you maximise your profits from unit trusts and other managed funds. The editorial board consists of a panel of city and financial experts. Every month you can look forward to comprehensive and valuable contents including:

1. Which unit trust most suits your personal needs. We look at lump sum investments versus regular payment plans. We examine high risk versus low risk. We show you how to get a regular, tax free income... and how to save for the future.

2. Which fund managers are the best performers. We examine a number of funds in detail, look at future prospects, and explain our choices.

3. Which fund managers are the most expert. How well a

1984 PERFORMANCE RECORD

In the last twelve months UTM subscribers were tipped off about four out of the five top performing funds!

Place & Fund	Value of £1,000 Tipped after 12 months UTM
1. Mannville High Income	£1,542 Yes
2. Fidelity Japan	£1,503 Yes
3. Gartmore Hong Kong	£1,476 Yes
4. Oppenheimer Income & Growth	£1,463 No
5. M & G Midland	£1,444 Yes

*Source Money Management February 1985.

fund performs is down to the team looking after the money. We closely scrutinise the movement of managerial teams.

5. You discover when to buy and when to sell... We recommend a "Hot Tip of the Month" - one unit trust winner which has been selected by our specialist team.

FREE DRAW!

CAN YOU TURN £500 INTO £1,000 IN JUST SIX MONTHS?

Everyone is welcome to enter our Free Prize Draw. If you are the lucky winner we'll give you £500 to invest or cash as you choose. We suggest that you invest it in our "Hot Tip of the Month". Because, if you do, and your £500 has not doubled in value to £1,000 in just six months, we will make up the difference in cash.

That's right, we are so confident that your advice is sound, we believe £500 will be worth £1,000 in just six months.

Everyone is welcome to enter our FREE Prize Draw which takes place on 30th April 1985.

A full list of Free Prize Draw winners and full rules are available on receipt of a s.a.e. Winner's names are published in UTM.

6. Unit trusts to avoid and sell - and reasons why.

7. You learn about other influences on unit trusts - and which areas to look at for the future. Don't forget you can monitor the growth of your unit trusts daily in the papers.

8. We also investigate other managed funds - currency funds, investment trusts, commodity funds and insurance linked packages.

Unit Trust Moneymaker is a completely independent monthly newsletter and is not influenced by any outside commercial interest. It is only a valuable by private subscription.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

We're justly confident that Unit Trust Moneymaker will show you how to make profits from unit trusts. So confident, in fact, that we'll prove it, free! Return the completed banker's order below and we'll rush you the next two issues of Unit Trust Moneymaker at no cost to yourself.

So, you can save money from our experts' invaluable advice for two whole months at no cost to yourself. If you're not convinced that the vital information contained within UTM is worth £59 a year, just write to your bank and cancel your trial subscription order before payment date.

SAVE £23!

In addition to two free issues, without obligation, you can also receive the remainder of your first year's subscription for just £26. However, you must order before 2nd April 1985 to take advantage of this £23 saving.

FREE CALCULATOR

When you apply for this Free Trial Offer, we'll also send you a superb pocket calculator, absolutely free! It's yours to keep whether you subscribe or not. Very useful for working out your unit trust profits.



Unit Trust Moneymaker

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Circulation Office: Hainault Road, Little Heath, Romford, Essex RM6 5PN.

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AIDE MEMOIRE 1985/86 BUDGET

In the light of the recent budget changes, Walter Hall, Sotheby's tax expert, has revised our annual Aide Memoire for professional advisers and their clients.

This pocket sized plastic covered guide will feature details of:

- * Capital Gains Tax
- * Capital Transfer Tax
- * Income Tax
- * VAT
- * Probate Registry Fees
- * Useful addresses

If you would like to receive a free copy of our publication, please complete the coupon below. (Please note that subscribers to the Law Society's Gazette will be sent a copy with the magazine.)

FIRST PUBLIC OFFER

Invest in America now
and avoid the danger
of a falling dollar

Most experts believe that the US stock market is set for a period of substantial and sustained growth during 1985. It makes sense, therefore, to invest in America now before the market makes another major move.

However, if the dollar continues the trend we have seen in the last few days, then the sterling value of US investments will naturally continue to fall eroding the gains earned in the market.

Now, with the launch of the unique Gartmore Hedged American Trust – a unit trust designed to eliminate the currency risk normally involved in investing overseas – there's a solution to this serious investment problem.

With the Gartmore Hedged American Trust, your investment is 'hedged' completely against any variations in the US dollar. Whether the dollar rises or falls against sterling it makes no difference to the value of your investment. All that counts is the performance of the underlying portfolio, which will concentrate on American market leaders in a wide spread of sectors to achieve long term capital growth.

"Wall Street offers excellent long-term value just now. If you want to back it without worrying over currency gyrations, this is the trust for you." SUNDAY EXPRESS 17th MARCH 1985

"The US stock market may appear the best prospect for 1985 if it were not for the risk of investing in dollars. The Gartmore Hedged American Trust... seeks to remove this drawback by eliminating the risk of fluctuating currencies." FINANCIAL TIMES 16th MARCH 1985

"... if you have bearish feelings about the dollar, Gartmore now has an authorised unit trust to meet your needs." OBSERVER 17th MARCH 1985

"To find any competitors to the new Gartmore trust you have to go off-shore." SUNDAY TIMES 17th MARCH 1985

No other unit trust offers this degree of protection against the potentially damaging effect of a volatile dollar.

How is this done? By the simple yet effective method of ensuring that all invested money is continuously 'hedged' against the vagaries of the currency. This ensures that to all intents and purposes you are investing your £ directly into the mighty US market.

"The great attraction of the Hedged American Trust is that it enables the private investor to forget about the ups and downs of sterling against the dollar." SUNDAY TELEGRAPH 17th MARCH 1985

ACT NOW – We believe this fund should form part of your investment portfolio, and like all investments you should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. You may invest in this fund by completing the coupon below or by telephoning the dealing department on 01-623 5766/5806 which will be open until 12.00 noon on Saturday 23rd March 1985 and then during normal office hours.

Gartmore

HEDGED AMERICAN TRUST

To: Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP

Please issue units in the Hedged American Trust at 25p until 4th April 1985.

If we enclose a remittance for the full value of the units to be purchased (minimum £1000) payable to Gartmore Fund Managers Limited.

Surname (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)

First Names (in full)

Address

Please invest:

£

in Gartmore Hedged American Trust

Tick box for details of Share

Exchange Scheme ☐

Tick box for automatic

reinvestment of all future net

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Signature

Date

(If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately)

Member of the Unit Trust Association

General Information

The Trust is Midland Bank Trust Company Limited who holds the title to the Trust's investments on behalf of the unitholders. The Trust is a "wider range" investment under the Trustee Statute Gartmore Hedged American Trust is a "wider range" investment under the Trustee Statute Investment Act 1961. The Fund is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 11th March 1985 and is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Copies of the Trust Deed may be inspected at the office of the Managers. The Trust has an initial management charge of 5.25% of the value of the assets equivalent to 5% on the issue of units at the offer price. The present annual charge is set at one per cent. per annum (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust (as compared with the maximum of 2 per cent. permitted in the Trust Deed) which is deducted from the Trust's assets. Should the Managers wish to increase the annual charge, 3 months' notice must be given to all unitholders. The income of the Trust is distributed by the Trustee annually on 30th January. Income is distributed to unitholders' tax credits. This tax may be reclaimed from the Inland Revenue by those entitled to do so. The first distribution of income to unitholders in this Trust will be on the 30th January 1986. Reinvestment of Income For investors whose only requirement is long-term capital growth the Managers operate a Reinvestment Scheme where net income is automatically reinvested to purchase further units. Purchase of Units The price quoted in the newspapers is the previous day's dealing price. Prices will be calculated at midday for dealing that day based on the previous day's market prices on Wall Street and the exchange rate prevailing at 10.00 am London time. You will receive a contract note confirming the details of your investment and the unit certificate will be forwarded by the Registrars within four weeks of settlement.

Bid and offer prices and the yield are calculated in accordance with Department of Trade and Industry regulations, and the previous day's prices are published daily in the national press. Sale of Units You can sell your units back to the Managers at not less than the minimum bid price on any dealing day. Settlement will be made within seven working days of the Managers receiving your renounced certificate(s). However, instructions for the repurchase of units will not be accepted until the original transaction has been settled and a unit certificate received by the unitholder. Initial Offer Units are on offer at 25p each from the 18th March 1985 to 4th April 1985. After the fixed price offer closes, units may be purchased at the current daily price. The estimated gross starting yield is 0.10%. Share Exchange Service We will exchange quoted shares or units for units in this fund at favourable rates. Please tick the box in the coupon and full details will be sent to you. Use of Other Financial Instruments Presently the only method of hedging available to UK Authorised Unit Trusts is one of "back to back" loans. Should the Department of Trade and Industry agree that currency futures or dealing in forward exchange contracts become permitted investments, it would be the intention of the managers to utilise these alternative methods of hedging. In addition, the managers retain the power temporarily to reduce the level of hedging in extreme circumstances. This could be caused by a large imbalance between the level of UK deposit rates and US borrowing rates, which are currently favourable, but are obviously subject to change on a daily basis. Unitholders would, of course, be informed of any such change in the stated policy. The Trust Deed provides for investment in Options on a recognised Option Exchange; it is the intention of the investment managers to make use of this opportunity when they consider it to be appropriate. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

FAMILY MONEY

COMMISSIONS

How salesmen can milk life policies

How much commission does the insurance salesman earn when you sign up for that £1,000 a year policy, £25 or over £900? Believe it or not the second figure is nearer the mark. Richard Thomson reveals just how much of your money goes into the insurance intermediaries' pockets.

How many people buying a life assurance or pension policy know how much it costs them in fees to the salesmen? The answer is almost certainly not many.

Insurance companies and their brokers are not obliged to disclose to clients commission paid on a policy. But if sections in the White Paper on consumer protection concerning commission payments become law, that will all change. And consumers themselves could be in for a shock.

It is a truism that insurance is not bought but has to be sold. This is how insurance companies justify paying high rates of commission to brokers on whom they rely for their business. Though companies are always cagey about revealing figures, it is common for them to pay around 40 to 50 per cent of their total annual new premium income in commissions to brokers.

At the moment there is a free-for-all on commissions in the insurance industry with com-

panies offering intermediaries whatever they can get away with. Although around 80 per cent of companies are members of the Register of Life Assurance Commissions (Rolac), which operates a system of maximum commissions, many are not.

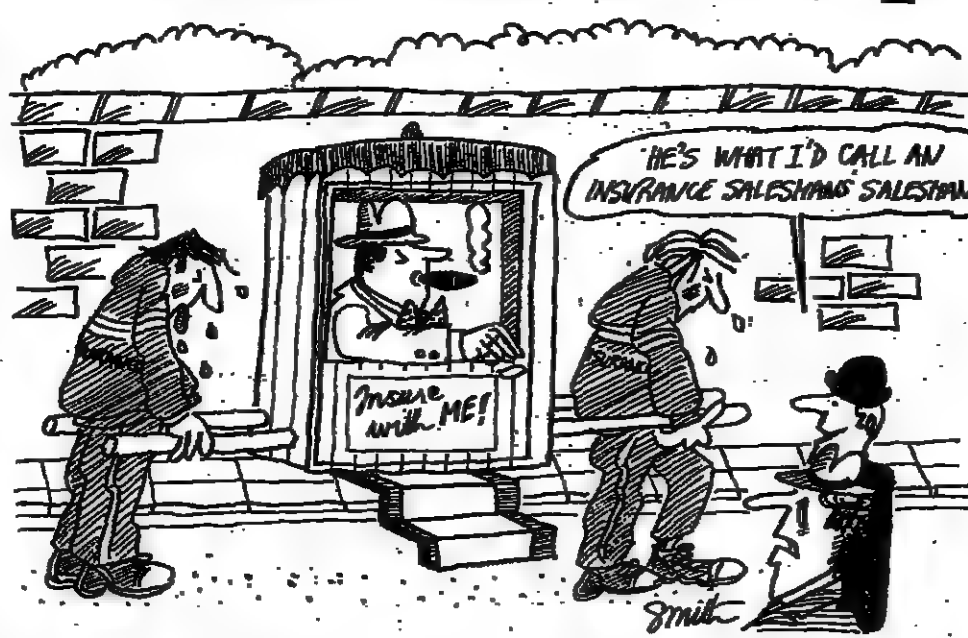
When the White Paper becomes law, Rolac is hoping to become the basis for an industry-wide commission agreement. It is a fiendishly complicated system, but consumers who take the trouble to unravel its complexities will be amazed at how much ends up in the pockets of the salesmen.

For example, the initial commission payable on an annual premium whole life endowment policy is 2 per cent for each of the first 15 years of the policy, 1.5 per cent for each of the next 10 years and 0.75 per cent each year of the rest of the term.

On a 40-year policy these rates would be equal to 30 per cent, 15 per cent and 11.25 per cent, adding up to 56.25 per cent.

That total is the amount taken out of your first year's premium to pay the broker's commission. In other words, if you pay premiums of £100 a month totalling £1,200 in a year, £675 ends up in the salesman's pocket.

But that is only the beginning. The rates are the most basic available to intermediaries such as tied agents and introducers of business who are



not entitled to more. But a non-specialist intermediary (defined by the Rolac code) would be paid 130 per cent of the basic rate, and a specialist registered broker would get up to 152.25 per cent of the basic.

Suppose you buy the 40-year whole life policy from a registered specialist broker. The annual premium is £1,000. His initial commission will be 152.25 per cent of the basic 56.25 per cent rate - that is 85.6 per cent. The amount of initial commission to come out of

your premium is £856 of your £1,000.

But, not exactly. On this policy there is a maximum commission limit on the first year's premium of 45 per cent, or 68.5 per cent for registered specialist brokers. So in the first year you actually pay £685 in commission, and the remaining £171 of commission is held over to be paid the next year.

In year two, you pay the £171 as well as the policy renewal commission which, for the registered specialist, is 2.5 per

cent of the premium every year until the policy matures. Thus total second year commission costs come to £196, with payments in subsequent years falling to £25.

Clients buying some insurance products may well find, if the salesman is prepared to disclose his commission, that the broker's cut is equivalent to virtually their entire first year's premiums. That excludes the renewal commission paid in future years.

What effect will the disclosure of these levels of commission have? "It is hard to tell if it will change the way policies are marketed," said Miss Audrey Head, of Hill Samuel.

"But there will surely be an element of people jibbing at such high rates."

A further effect is likely to be that customers will look more carefully at exactly what sort of policy they are being sold before paying a big commission. This is likely to benefit companies with a better performance record. Some, like Equitable Life, which do not use brokers and can show a good performance, are rubbing their hands at the prospect.

"Low expenses help us to produce cheaper and better products," said Mr Mark Daniels, of Equitable.

But even the non-commission paying offices have costs of which the client is almost certainly not aware. Despite its support for disclosure of brokers' commissions, the White Paper still does not suggest that insurance companies should state their full charges as, for example, unit trusts are required to do.

The traditional objection from the companies is that their charging structures are too complicated to explain to clients, although no doubt they would find a solution if they were forced to. Unless the government moves buyers of insurance products look doomed never to know the full cost of their purchase.

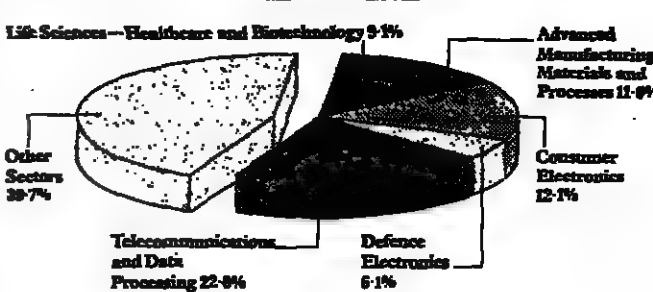
British American and General Trust PLC

Highlights of the year

(ended 31st December 1984)

Dividend per ordinary stock unit 2.60p
Net asset value per stock unit 113.5p
Total assets £57,997,360

Sector Analysis



Investment Objective

To maximise shareholders' total return over the longer term by an investment policy which includes geographical diversification with strategic emphasis on companies benefiting from new scientific developments either as producers or recipients of modern technology.

MANAGERS

KLEINWORT BENSON

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts (including a ten page Investment Managers' Review) are available from the Secretary, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.

A member of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.

Examples of commission paid to insurance intermediaries		
Policy	Initial commission specialist registered broker	Tied agent
55-year whole life policy (£1,000 annual premium)	£989.80	£850.00
30-year endowment assurance (£1,000 annual premium)	£742.20	£487.50
5-year temporary assurance (£1,000 annual premium)	£896.00	£850.00
24-year individual pension arrangement (£1,000 annual premium)	£484.80	£325.00
PII single premium costed group scheme for £10,000	£45,670.00	£30,000.00

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For a minimum of £25 per month you can now save into any of the Schroder range of UK and International Unit Trusts.

Schroder International Fund - £25 a month for the next 10 years (£3,000) would be worth £10,395
(Source: Planned Savings 13.85)

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Schroders
Schroder Unit Trusts

What do the new tax changes mean to the self-employed?



Thanks to the new tax relief on National Insurance contributions, there's never been a better time to be self-employed.

And because the budget did not affect pensions, it makes good sense to go ahead and plan your pension now.

If you would like to know what the budget will mean to you and how you can be sure of turning it to your advantage, why not talk to Hill Samuel.

For information about our pension plans, complete the coupon below.

For financial advice without fee or commitment, simply phone: 01-686 4355.

To: Hill Samuel Investment Services Limited, NLA Tower, 12/16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, CR9 6BP

Name _____
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—90 DAYS' NOTICE. OR INSTANT ACCESS—

If you decide to take some money out, give us 90 days' notice and we'll credit you with full interest.

Alternatively, you may withdraw your money instantly but lose the equivalent of 90 days' interest on the amount withdrawn. (Should £10,000 or more be left in after withdrawal, we'll even waive the notice period and there will be no loss of interest.)

—LOOK FORWARD TO MONTHLY INCOME—

With an Abbey National Higher Interest Account, we'll happily follow your instructions to pay your interest monthly. Otherwise, it'll be credited half-yearly to earn the net effective annual rate of 9.46%.

—THE HABIT OF A LIFETIME—

You can invest your money for as long as you like. This means you won't have the problem of rearranging your investment plans in the future as you would with an ordinary fixed term scheme.

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I/we enclose a cheque for £_____ to be invested in a Higher Interest Account at my/our local branch in _____.

Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £500. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account.

I/we understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 90 days' notice. Or on demand subject to the equivalent of 90 days' loss of interest (no notice or charge provided a balance of £10,000 remains after withdrawal).

I/we understand the rate may vary.

I/we would like:

A. The interest added half-yearly to the Higher Interest Account ☐
B. To take advantage of the monthly income facility ☐ (tick appropriate box)

Full Name(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address _____

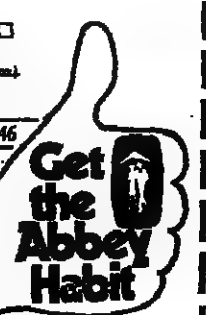
Postcode _____

Telephone _____

Signature(s) _____

Date _____

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75% FIRST YEAR ALLOWANCES AVAILABLE UNTIL 31st MARCH 1985

Your management company has the strength of:

- ★ £1,000,000 paid-up capital;
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The London 12 PABX is £1390 excluding VAT, installation and telephone instruments. The standard configuration handles up to three exchange lines with up to 10 extensions, and a capacity for three users per extension number. An RS 232C computer interface is included in the price. Internal MF (remote dialling) is a cost option.

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The purpose of the issue is to raise funds to enable the Company to commence trading as importers, wholesalers, retailers and exporters of wine and to provide individuals with the opportunity of investing in fine and rare wines. Successful trading in fine wine relies heavily on long-established connections. The Directors and their consultant have unrivalled worldwide connections in the wine trade and an extensive knowledge of the market and its trends. Consumption of wine, both in the United Kingdom and overseas, and in particular in the United States, has been steadily increasing over the last 25 years. In the case of fine wines, due to strict production controls, the supply is restricted. Fine wine prices overall have increased significantly over the last ten years and the fine wines to be purchased should provide a secure asset backing to the value of the Company's shares. Applications received by 2nd April 1985 should qualify for income tax relief in respect of the year ending 5th April 1985. Applications received by 26th April 1985 should qualify for income tax relief in respect of the year ending 5th April 1986. Copies of the Prospectus and Application Form can be obtained from Sheppards and Chase by sending in the completed coupon or by telephoning 01-606 8099.

To: Sheppards and Chase, Clements House, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AU. Please send me a copy of the Prospectus of Fine Vintage Wines PLC.

Name _____

Address _____

TEL No. _____

FAMILY MONEY

TSB

Shares for 'ghosts'

The Trustee Savings Bank's customers with "ghost accounts" will be eligible for preferential treatment when the bank is floated on the stock exchange late this year or early next year. The TSB has some special arrangements to make this possible.

Our recent article on accounts which have not been used since the TSB became computerized in 1971 produced a crop of letters from readers who have had trouble reactivating their accounts. One typical letter went like this: "I recently found my old ordinary share account passbook and investment account passbook, neither of which had been used for 20 years. I took these along to the issuing branch where the manager (still

the same) had insisted 20 years ago that I should not close the account, but leave a few pence in it 'just in case'.

"I asked for the accounts to be made up and logged on the TSB computer as you suggested. The manager agreed to have them made up, but said the only way they could be computerized would be to close the existing accounts and open new ones, which would not now qualify for inclusion in the preferential share issue.

The TSB's heads office says the manager is wrong. It is true that the account has to be terminated and then reactivated because all such "inactive" TSB accounts, those worth less than £1 and those for more than a year - are closed automatically.

They are all lumped together in a holding fund until an account holder comes along with proof (such as a passbook) of the account to claim money.

This answers another reader's query. He has had seven shillings in his account since 1968. When he tried to put money in a few weeks ago the TSB branch manager told him that the account had been closed, even though he had received no notice to that effect.

Both readers still had money at the TSB, and they both had proof of this. Under the TSB's arrangements this means that they are also both eligible for preferential treatment in the share issue.

Richard Thomson

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account - no interest paid.
Deposit accounts - seven days notice required for withdrawals.
Barclays 10 1/2% per cent, Lloyds 10 1/2% per cent, NatWest 10 1/2% per cent, Midland 10.03 per cent. National

MONEY FUNDS

Fund	Flat APR	Telephone
Adrian Home	13.50 14.57	01 636 8070
B of Scotland	12.00 13.25	01 828 8100
Britannic	13.25 14.00	01 588 2777
Midland High	13.25 14.00	0748 20998
Openhouse Money	13.25 14.00	0748 20998
Account	14.00 14.75	01 296 5982
under £10,000	14.25 15.00	
S&P Cal	14.00 14.50	0708 68666
Schwartz Wagg	14.00 14.50	0705 82773
over £10,000	14.25 15.00	01 236 0532
T&R 7 day	14.25 14.50	01 236 0532
Tyndal 7 day	13.75 14.47	0272 725241
Tyndal 14 day	14.125 14.81	01 625 4581
Western Trust	13.25 14.16	0752 261161
1 month		
Henderson Money	13.50 13.85	01 638 5767
Market Chaper	13.50 14.00	01 628 5488
M&G 6th	13.50 13.85	01 228 6391
NatWest 7 day		

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1985, otherwise 3 per cent. Investment Account - 12.25 per cent interest paid monthly without deduction of tax, one month notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min. investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months notice. Penalties in first year.

National Savings 2nd Index-linked certificates
Medium investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Supplement of 0.25 per cent per month up to October 1985 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 5.0 per cent supplement between October 1984 and October 1985 a per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Further 4 per cent after 10 years. Value of Retirement Issue Certificate purchased in March 1980, £167.45 including bonus and supplement.

National Savings Certificates
30th issue. Return totally free of income and capital gains tax.

equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8.85 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Yearly Plan
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings plan at age 60, worked on night duty as a school attendant at a filling station. Since about June 1981 he had suffered from severe ischaemic heart disease: he had had heart attacks and suffered from angina pectoris which was relieved by sucking tablets of nitroglycerine.

On February 8, 1982 he arrived at the filling station at about 10.45 pm, appearing quite normal. At one minute past midnight he pressed an alarm button which had a delayed effect and started to ring just under

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source) can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers, minimum sum £500 10% per cent, 2 yrs Nottingham, Minimum sum £500 11% per cent, Bristol, Minimum sum £1,000 11% per cent, 3 yrs Manchester, Minimum sum £500, 11% per cent, Bristol, Minimum sum £1,000, 11% per cent, 4 yrs Blackpool, Minimum sum £500 11% per cent, Bristol, Minimum sum £1,000 11% per cent, 5/6/7 Hindburn, Minimum sum £500 11% per cent, Lambeth, Minimum sum £1,000 11% per cent, 8/9/10 Worthing, Minimum sum £500 11%.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy, Loans Bureau (038 6361 between 10am and 2.30pm) see also on Prestel no 4408.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts - 7.5 per cent (likely to rise to 8.25 from April). Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 to 2 per cent over the ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Foreign currency deposits
Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int. Reserves 0481 26741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Swiss Bank
12.25 per cent
7.75 per cent
6.50 per cent
4.50 per cent
3.50 per cent
2.50 per cent

Emotional disturbance is not harm in manslaughter

Regina v Dawson
Regina v Nolan
Regina v Walsley
Before Lord Justice Watkins,
Mr Justice Wood and Sir John Thompson
[Judgment delivered March 14]

An unlawful act that so shocked a victim as to cause him physical injury might constitute "harm" in the context of the offence of manslaughter. However, emotional disturbance which had been produced by terror did not amount to such "harm".

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing appeals by Brian Dawson, Stephen Thomas Nolan and Ian Walsley against their convictions on June Crown Court Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court of manslaughter and a jury of manslaughter. They had pleaded guilty to, *inter alia*, attempted robbery; their appeals against sentence for those offences were dismissed.

Mr J. Muller, QC, and Miss Helen Pelling, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellants on conviction; Mr John Evans, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellants Walsley on sentence; Mr James Chadwin, QC and Mr Roger Thorn for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that Mr Robert Black, aged 60, worked on night duty as a school attendant at a filling station. Since about June 1981 he had suffered from severe ischaemic heart disease: he had had heart attacks and suffered from angina pectoris which was relieved by sucking tablets of nitroglycerine.

On February 8, 1982 he arrived at the filling station at about 10.45 pm, appearing quite normal. At one minute past midnight he pressed an alarm button which had a delayed effect and started to ring just under

five minutes later. At 12.15 pm he telephoned the owner of the filling station.

Two hours later two police constables arrived and had a short conversation with Mr Black, who suddenly collapsed. He was driven to hospital but was found to be dead on arrival.

On January 11, 1983 the appellants Walsley approached a police officer and said that he had a confession to make about an armed robbery and another offence which he wanted to get off his chest. He, Dawson and Nolan, were interviewed on January 15, and all said that they had attempted to rob Mr Black a short while before (as they afterwards learned) he died.

At the trial two doctors gave evidence that it was their belief that the attempted robbery was responsible for a heart attack and the death of Mr Black, but they could not rule out the possibility of a heart attack having occurred before the attempted robbery.

In their Lordships' experience it had been generally understood that the harm referred to in the second element of the offence of manslaughter (namely, the unlawful act must be one that all sober and reasonable people would realise was likely to cause some, albeit not serious, harm) meant physical harm. However, there seemed to be no sensible reason why shock produced by fright should not come within the definition of harm in that context.

Their Lordships would assume, without deciding the point, that harm in the context of manslaughter included injury to the person.

Delay in damages inquiry

Nichols Advanced Vehicle Systems Inc and Others v Rees and Others
Before Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice Slade
[Judgment delivered March 18]

The Court of Appeal considered the court's powers dealing with delay in prosecuting proceedings under the terms of a final judgment. Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Mr Alan Rees of the Arrows Racing Team Ltd and others, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Falconer of an appeal against a decision of a master who refused an application to dismiss a claim for damages by the plaintiffs, Nichols Advanced Vehicle Systems Inc and others, for want of prosecution, or alternatively, to stay further proceedings in the action.

Mr Charles Gray, QC, for the defendants; Mr Peter Prescott for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that on July 31, 1978 Mr Justice Templeman gave judgment for the plaintiffs in a copyright action against the defendants and ordered, *inter alia*, an inquiry as to damages. (1979) RPC 127.

It was not until December that a summons was served with the inquiry came before the master. Certain directions were given but for long periods matters were allowed to go to sleep.

In January 1984 the defendants issued a summons to dismiss or stay the action or inquiry for want of

prosecution. The master refused the application, and his decision was affirmed by the judge, against whose decision the defendants appealed.

The power of the court to deal with post-judgment delay fell under the court's inherent jurisdiction or Order 43, rule 7, of the Rules of the Supreme Court. By the wide discretion under the rule, the court could see to it that an order for an inquiry was brought to a conclusion.

No order under the rule or the inherent jurisdiction could dismiss the judgment, so Mr Justice Templeman's judgment stood. He had found that the defendants were in flagrant breach of copyright and had ordered the inquiry.

What should be done about the delay of four and a half years since the judgment? As the judge found, there was no continuous conduct on the plaintiffs' part, such that the court should not extend its mercy to the plaintiffs. But in reliance upon *Birkett v James* (1978) AC 297, the defendants submitted that the plaintiffs' conduct was such that the delay would prejudice them in the conduct of the inquiry, which should therefore be stayed.

The six-year limitation period for the action had not expired and Mr Prescott submitted that the effect of *Birkett v James* was that there should be no stay because if there was the plaintiff could issue fresh proceedings in the action.

In so far as the judge held that delay within the limitation period could not be a ground for stay, delay he was in error. Delay in post-

judgment proceedings was not governed by the limitation period. In deciding not to stay the proceedings, the court must give some, though not much, weight to the fact that the limitation period had not expired.

Where judgment had been given in an action any attempt to issue fresh proceedings on the same cause of action would amount to an abuse of the process of court. So the plaintiffs had no right to issue a fresh writ for breach of the copyright, but could sue on the judgment.

Fletcher v English & Colonial Syndicate (1899) 2 QB 428 and *Shaw v Allen* (1914) 30 TLR 631 showed that an action could be brought on the judgment where the order was not obeyed, and that the court was not bound to enforce the strict judgment.

In the present case, an inquiry having been ordered, no useful purpose would be served by staying the judgment for want of further inquiry. Such an action would be an abuse of the process of court.

The final order of *Birkett v James*, which the judge did not consider, was that the defendants would be prejudiced by the delay. On the evidence they would not, and for that reason, the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Slade delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Kingsley, Napley & Co; David Lee & Co.

Time of disposal for gains tax

Lyon (Inspector of Taxes) v Pettigrew
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered March 15]

In ascertaining the time of disposal of assets for capital gains tax purposes, an agreement by a taxpayer to sell his vehicle to a company for the purpose of disposing of both vehicle and licence was governed by section 24 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 and was to be the time when the purchaser first obtained the use of the property and not the time when final payment was made.

Mr Justice Walton so held in the Chancery Division allowing an appeal by the Crown from a determination by the special commissioner that had discharged an assessment to capital gains tax on Mr William Pettigrew for 1979-80 in a sum of £15,000.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Pettigrew did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that in 1979 Mr Pettigrew decided to sell his taxi business. He negotiated agreements to sell six vehicles together with the hackney carriage licences for £6,000 each, the purchase price being paid in each case by 150 weekly instalments of £40. The agreements provided that the "licence shall not be transferred or become the property of the purchaser until payment of all moneys". Additionally those agreements stated that should a purchaser default in paying an instalment the ownership of the vehicle be transferred back to Mr Pettigrew.

Unintentionally the relevant law in this case was not the agreement as to the transfer of the licences from the vehicles by transferring ownership of the vehicles immediately to the purchaser but not the ownership of the licences. However, it was clear that the effect of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the decision in *R v Weymouth Borough Council, Ex parte Telex* (Weymouth) Ltd (1947) 1 KB 583 was that it was not possible to dispose of the licence of the vehicle both to go together.

Thus the agreements could not be construed in that way. Either both licence and vehicle passed to the purchaser immediately the agreement was made or the transfer was deferred until final payment was received by Mr Pettigrew.

The commissioners held that the agreements constituted conditional contracts within the meaning of section 27(2) of the 1979 Act, and that no disposal took place until the condition that the last payments be made had been satisfied. That was not until 1982 and so they held that an assessment on him for 1979-80 was inappropriate.

But there were only two types of cases where a contract was conditional: (1) a "subject to contract" contract; and (2) where the whole of the liability under a contract was made conditional on the happening of a certain event: see *Eastham v Leigh London and Provincial Properties Ltd* (1971) 1 Ch 671.

Section 24 of the Act (which stated "hire-purchase") fitted the facts of the case. Thus the matter was to proceed as if the vehicles together with their licences had been disposed of by Mr Pettigrew in 1979-80, and that the consideration received by him at that time was the full agreed purchase price.

However, by virtue of section 130 of the Act the value of the vehicle had to be stripped out from the £6,000 - astonishingly, each vehicle being only some £500. The purchasers being prepared to pay £5,500 for the benefit of the licence. The special commissioners had this error in law and the appeal would be allowed.

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Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

New single-judge appeal system

Practice Direction (Applications to a single Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal)

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson and Lord Justice Mustill on March 18, announced that the current system of applications to a single appeal judge of the Court of Appeal would be changed from the Easter term.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that at present single judge applications were heard on Fridays by two nominated Lords Justices. The system suffered from certain drawbacks, in particular, the economic use of judge-power, as from the beginning of the Easter term, a new system would be introduced on an experimental basis.

That would involve the following changes to current procedures: First, upon setting down an application for hearing by a single Lord Justice, the following documents were to be lodged in triplicate: (a) the summons or, where the application was *ex parte*, the notice setting out the nature of the application; (b) the order under appeal; (c) in the case of an application for leave to appeal, the order of the court below refusing such leave; (d) the affidavit in support of the application, containing, in the case of an application for

leave to appeal, the grounds of the proposed appeal.

Second, a hearing date would no longer be given at the time of setting down. In the case of an *inter partes* application, notice of application should be served on the respondent endorsed "date and time to be notified by the civil appeals office".

Third, any further documents in support of the application must be lodged with the civil appeals general

office (Room 246) within 10 days of the date on which the application was set down, after which, unless the court directed that any further documents were to be filed, a hearing date would be fixed.

Fourth, the civil appeals office would notify the applicant and, in the case of *inter partes* applications, the respondent, of the time and date on which the application was to be heard.

However, it would be of great assistance in future when arising, application was challenged, on way of prohibition, if the court could have before it the statement of the findings of the justice and the application of those findings in making the ruling.

Facts not in evidence

Regina v Beaconsfield Justices, Ex parte Johnston and Sons Ltd
An offence contrary to section 1(1) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 was "discovered", for the purpose of the one-year time limit on the bringing of prosecutions imposed by section 13(1) of that Act, when the facts which constituted the offence, time began to run from that date, even though the prosecution at that time had not been confirmed by the facts alleged nor admissible evidence by which the offence was proved.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Stuart-Smith) so held on March 6, granting an application by Johnston and Sons Ltd for judicial review by way of an order prohibiting the Beaconsfield Justices from continuing to hear

three informations laid against it by the Beaconsfield Justices Council, alleging offences under section 1(1) of the 1968 Act.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that there had been no evidence before the court from the justices as to the facts which they had found or their application in coming to their decision. Since the material facts had not been in dispute between the parties the court had been able to dispose of the application.

However, it would be of great assistance in future when arising, application was challenged, on way of prohibition, if the court could have before it the statement of the findings of the justice and the application of those findings in making the ruling.

Scotspor. 5.30 Supergan. 6.00-6.30
Bulleys. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 About
Gaelic. 12.05am Jazz. 12.35 Closedown.

Saturday

Weekend television and radio programmes Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University. Until 8.25.
- 8.30 Roobarb (1). 8.35 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventures (r).
- 9.00 Saturday SuperStore. Managed by Mike Read. The programme includes Frankie Goes to Hollywood's latest video: members of Tears for Fears are in attendance and there is a performance by Sal Solo with the London Community Gospel Choir. In addition, Mike Read travels on the Cien Line steam locomotive to express to Stratford-upon-Avon; and there is advice on hamsters from Chris Henwood. 12.12 Weather.
- 12.15 Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus with Bob Wilson; 12.45 News summary; 12.50 and 4.15 Boxing from London's Lycaun; plus an interview with Barry McGuigan; 1.25, 1.55, and 2.25 Racing from Newbury; 1.40, 2.10, 2.40 and 4.30 Snooker: the final of the Guinness World Cup; 2.50 Ice Hockey: File against Murrayfield; 3.30 and 3.55 Rugby League: Wigan play Hull KR for a place in the Silk Cup Challenge Final; 3.50 Half-time scores and reports; 4.50 Final score.
- 5.05 News with Jan Leeming. Weather. 5.15 Sport/Regional news.
- 5.20 Doctor Who. Colin Baker stars in a two-part adventure. Revelation of the Daleks (CeeFax).
- 5.05 Let's Fly It. Among those for whom Jimmy Savile flies it, in the last programme of his series, is a girl to become one of Roy Plomley's castaways; and a woman to become a 100th-century Lady of the Manor for a day.
- 6.40 The Laughing Show presented by the two talented impressionists, Les Dennis and Dustin Gee. Their guests are comedian Greg Rogers and Harvey and the Waitresses.
- 7.15 Fly by One. The final episode of the series and broken heaters threaten the lives of giraffes and the trainer of a flea circus loses all his acts (CeeFax).
- 8.05 Dynasty. Fallon is still missing after her flight from the altar and Alexis is still languishing in prison, waiting to be bailed out (CeeFax).
- 8.50 Bergerac. An ex-prisoner takes his son on holiday to Jersey without permission from his ex-wife, the boy's guardian, or his own probation officer. Bergerac is reluctant to hunt the pair on what seems to be just a technical law infringement, but there is more to the case than meets the eye (r) (CeeFax).
- 9.45 News and Sport. Weather.
- 10.00 Film: Dog Day Afternoon (1975) starring Al Pacino and John Cazale. Thriller, based on a real case, about a Brooklyn bank robbery, planned by the gang leader to help finance his late lover's sex change, that goes fatally wrong. Directed by Sidney Lumet.
- 12.00 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain. Presented by Henry Kelly, with a cartoon. News at 6.30, 7.00 and 8.00; sport at 6.4 and 7.04; David Bellamy discusses conservation at 6.35; Jane Asher's cooking hints at 7.30; and travel advice from Alison Rice at 7.45.
- 8.30 The Wide Awake Club.
- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Cartoon Time (r) 9.35 Scooby, Scrappy and Yabba Doo. Cartoon series 10.00 No 73. Fun and games and cartoons.
- 11.05 The Fall Guy. Colt Savers is in Yugoslavia to protect his sister from killers who believe she may be able to identify them.
- 12.00 World of Sport. Introduced by Dick Davies. The line-up is: 12.05 and 1.55 Motor Cycling: the South African 500cc and 250cc Grand Prix; 1.05 News 1.10 On the Ball with Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves; 1.40 Skating: the Men's Downhill from Panorama, Canada; 2.10, 2.40 and 3.10 Racing from Doncaster; 2.25, 2.55 and 3.30 Darts: the Diamond Bitter Nations Cup from the Alexandra Pavilion, London; 3.45 Half-time football scores and reports; 4.00 Wrestling: two bouts from Crocydon 4.45 Results.
- 5.00 News and sport.
- 5.05 Blockbusters. General knowledge game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holness.
- 5.35 Robin of Sherwood. Part three of the six-episode drama series and, with the Sheriff away in London, his brother, Abbot Hugo, takes charge (Oracle).
- 6.40 The Fame Game. Talent contest introduced by Tim Brooke-Taylor with Stan Boardman.
- 7.20 All Star Secrets. Featuring Lennie Bennett, Maureen Lipman, Spike Milligan, Claire Rayner and Leslie Thomas (Oracle).
- 7.50 T J Hooker. The policeman's colleague, Stacy, is suspended after mislaying the proceeds from a drug raid. Hooker believes that it is Stacy's fiancée who is behind the theft.
- 8.45 The Price is Right. Game show presented by Leslie Crowther.
- 9.45 News and sport.
- 10.00 Aspel and Company. Michael Aspel's guests are Billy Connolly, Jimmy Tarbuck and Christopher Reeve.
- 10.50 London news headlines followed by Auf Wiedersehen, Pet. The bristles take a weekend break in the German countryside where they meet a mysterious Englishman (r) (Oracle).
- 11.50 Magnum: Letter for a Duchess. Higgins sends a note to an English duchess travelling incognito on the island, but she believes the missive comes from Magnus.
- 12.45 Blazare. Off beat comedy from an American, John Byner.
- 1.10 News from London. The Chameleons in concert.
- 2.05 Night Thoughts.



Fredric March: The Adventures of Mark Twain (Channel 4, 1.55 pm). And Diana Dors: Tread Softly Stranger (Channel 4, 11.00 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 8.10.
- 8.10 Film: Stromboli (1949) starring Ingrid Bergman and Mario Vitale. Drama about a displaced Lithuanian, desperate to avoid a life on the streets, who marries an Italian fisherman. But she finds life with him on the island of Stromboli too stifling and wants to escape from her oppressive, possessive husband. Directed by Roberto Rossellini.
- 4.30 Film: It Started in Naples (1960) starring Clark Gable, Sophia Loren and Vittorio de Sica. Gable plays an American lawyer who is in Naples attempting to become the guardian of a delinquent orphan. But he finds his plans thwarted at every turn by the city's highly strung Aunt Lucia. Directed by Melville Shavelson.
- 6.05 International Snooker. Highlights of frames one to eight in the best of 17-frame final of the Guinness World Cup.
- 7.00 The Day the Universe Changed. Part one of James Burke's new ten part examination of the origins of modern Western attitudes and institutions (shown last Tuesday).
- 7.50 News and Sport. With Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 8.05 Film: Modesty Blaise (1966) starring Monica Vitti in the title role. Terence Stamp as her sidekick, Willie Garvin, and Dirk Bogarde as her enemy, the sinister Gabriel. Modesty and Willie are hired by the government to protect a cache of diamonds en route to an Arab state. Directed by Joseph Losey.
- 10.00 Harry Goes to... Tyneside. Russell Harty meets one of the more famous daughters of Newcastle, out-selling authoress, Catherine Cookson. Miss Cookson talks about her life and career, and the changing face of the city she adores.
- 10.30 International Snooker. Frames nine to 17 in the final of the Guinness World Cup. The commentators are the Guinness World Book's own: Ted Lowe, Jack Kameh and Clive Everton.
- 11.45 Rugby Special. Highlights of the Gloucester/Bath match in the semi-final of the John Player Special Cup. Ends at 12.40.
- 12.45 Dads. Dave's Bikes. 12.50 Closesdown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 Stock and White and Read All Over. Part one of a series on children's books (r).
- 1.30 The Making of Britain. The penultimate programme in the series on life in medieval Britain examines how the written word became part of everyday life.
- 1.55 Film: The Adventures of Mark Twain (1944) starring Fredric March and Alexis Smith. A biography of the celebrated writer, directed by Irving Rapper.
- 4.20 Film: Position of Trust (1965) starring Imogen Hassell, Peter Barkworth and Derrick Sherwin. Thriller about a young man who becomes involved with a French woman and ends up the victim of a blackmail threat. Directed by Lionel Harris.
- 5.05 Brookside (r).
- 6.00 The Other Side of the Tracks. Diana Worsley talks to Paul Gambaccini about her career, plus a profile of radio pioneer Rick Sklar.
- 7.00 News summary and weather, followed by Union Work. Anne Lester reports from the United States on the declining influence of unions.
- 7.30 Crude with the results of a survey of moral attitudes and an examination of the way people's attitudes have changed. These results are discussed by Baroness Warlock, Norman St John Stevas and the Bishop of Birmingham.
- 8.30 My World... and Welcome to It. Comedy series, based on the writings of James Thurber. Directed by James Thurber.
- 9.00 The Green Line. Part one of a two-part series in which Cypriots living in Britain remember the events of a decade ago when their island was divided by a coup.
- 10.00 Hill Street Blues. Hunter's car is stolen and becomes the focus of a siege when an armed man with his young son caught inside it with a policeman as hostage.
- 11.00 Film: Tread Softly Stranger (1968) starring Diana Dors, George Baker and Terence Morgan. Thriller about a young man who embezzles money in order to emigrate his brassy sister. With his brother (in debt to bookmakers) they plan a robbery that goes dramatically wrong. Directed by Gordon Parry.
- 12.45 Dads. Dave's Bikes. 12.50 Closesdown.

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University. Until 8.50.
- 8.55 The Flumps. For the very young (r). 9.10 Talking Stock. The second of five films on being aged over fifty in the 1980s (r). 9.25 Business Club. The first in a series of programmes for people with small businesses (r).
- 10.00 Asian Magazine. 10.30 Use Your Head. Advice on using the brain to its full potential (r). 10.55 Greek Language and People. Part two, Ordering a Meal (r).
- 11.20 Education from the De La Salle College of Higher Education, Hopwood Hall, Middleton. 12.05 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden. Geoffrey Smith with advice on, among others, the rubber plant and the Swiss cheese plant. 12.30 Farming. 12.53 Weather.
- 12.55 News headlines. 1.00 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry. 1.10 EastEnders. A compilation of the week's episodes (CeeFax).
- 2.10 Football: The Milk Cup Final. Jimmy Hill introduces coverage of the game at Wembley Stadium between Norwich City and Sunderland. The commentator is Barry Davies.
- 4.30 Bonanza. An old friend of the Cartwrights, Rose Beckett, arrives at the Ponderosa, an event that seems to arouse unusual interest in a US Army major.
- 5.20 Cartoon.
- 5.25 The Pickwick Papers. The final episode and Mr Pickwick, having paid his fine, is released from prison and returns to his old friends and haunts (CeeFax).
- 5.55 Holiday. This last programme of the series includes reports from France and Torquay.
- 6.30 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 6.40 Songs of Praise from St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Leyland, Lancashire (CeeFax).
- 7.15 Last of the Summer Wine. The retired trio put their heads together to try and come up with an idea to enhance Sid's image in the eyes of wife Ivy (r) (CeeFax).
- 7.45 Juliet Bravo. Insp. Kate Longdon has trouble with a supermarket manager who insists on prosecuting an old-age pensioner and who refuses to stop stocking a glue that is used by youngsters to snuff (r) (CeeFax).
- 8.30 Mastermind. The last of the first round programmes. The specialist subjects are the English Civil War, 1641 to 1647; the life and travels of Amy Johnson; the life and works of William Lloy, 1802-1881; and the story of John in the Gospels. Introduced by Magnus Magnusson from the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh.
- 9.05 News with Jan Leeming. Weather.
- 9.20 That's Life. Consumer affairs programme presented by Esther Rantzen.
- 10.05 The Book of David Show. Presented by Sheila Walsh. Includes film of America's top gospel group, Petra.
- 10.40 The Coming of Age. The first of five films for the older viewer.
- 11.30 The Dying Swan. A documentary about one man's effort to save the dying swans (first shown on BBC East).
- 12.00 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.55 Good Morning Britain. Presented by David Frost, begins with a Thought for Sunday. 7.02 Rub-a-Dub-Tub (r): news at 8.00; cartoon at 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.40; first Barnet's pick of the week at 8.50; David Frost interviews Roy Hattersley at 9.02.
- 9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Crafts Made Simple. Ken Ford with tips on Plaster Carving (r). 10.00 Morning Worship from the Chapel of Trinity and All Saints College, Hove, near Leeds. 10.45 God's Story. A child's introduction to the Old Testament (r).
- 11.00 Getting On. How will the government's plan to limit the number of brand-name drugs available to the National Health Service affect the fortunes of six young people who took O-level science seven years ago? What are they doing now? (shown last Monday).
- 2.45 Film: Heller in Pink Tights (1960) starring Sophie Loren and Anthony Quinn. Comedy western about a troupe of odd-ball actors touring the mid-West during the 1880s. Directed by George Cukor.
- 4.25 Bridge Club. Introduced by Jeremy James. Improve your game with Jeremy Flint and members of the Bristol Bridge Club.
- 4.50 Motor Racing. The Marlboro Rally Express International Trophy from Silverstone, the first round of the European Formula 3000 Championship. The commentators are Murray Walker and Tiff Needell.
- 5.25 The IAAF World Cross Country Championships from Lisbon. How will England's nine-man team fare and how will Zola Budd get on in the ladies event? The commentators are Ron Pickering, Stuart Storey and Brendan Foster.
- 5.50 News Review with Jan Leeming.
- 6.30 The Money Programme. Presented by Brian Wicks and Valerie Singleton. There are items on whether or not Unesco can survive, and on a new breed of totter, people who are making a handsome living from selling electronic scrap.
- 7.15 In Search of the Trojan War. Part five of Michael Wood's series investigating the truth behind Homer's description of the Trojan Wars examines the Hittite empire.
- 8.15 Favourite Things. Roy Plomley in conversation with Lady Antonia Fraser at her west London home.
- 8.45 Harry Goes To... Tyneside. Castle and listens to the male voice choir.
- 9.15 Did You See...? EastEnders. Late Starline... Spitting Image. Wicked topical sketches as discussed by David Lodge, Michael Palin and Dorothy Hobson. Presented by Ludovic Kennedy.
- 10.05 The Executioner's Song. The second and final part of the drama adapted from the book on Gary Gilmore by Norman Mailer, and Gilmore is sentenced to death for the motel manager murder. Gilmore's demands the firing squad but legal moves are afoot to commute the sentence. Ends at 11.40.
- 12.05 Dads. Dave's Bikes. 12.15 Closesdown.



Len Baker, who runs the world's biggest swan rescue service, appears in The Dying Swan (BBC 1, 11.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Until 1.55.
- 1.55 Horizon: Cereating On. A documentary that follows the fortunes of six young people who took O-level science seven years ago? What are they doing now? (shown last Monday).
- 2.45 Film: Heller in Pink Tights (1960) starring Sophie Loren and Anthony Quinn. Comedy western about a troupe of odd-ball actors touring the mid-West during the 1880s. Directed by George Cukor.
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- 12.05 Dads. Dave's Bikes. 12.15 Closesdown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 Irish Angle. Emyr Daniel in conversation with Bibi Baklan, editor of Irish City first national Sunday newspaper published in the Irish language, Anlos.
- 1.30 Face the Press. Eric Hammond, general secretary of the EFTPL, is questioned by Philip Bassett, labour correspondent of the Financial Times and James Naughtie, political correspondent of The Guardian. Anthony Howard is in the chair.
- 1.55 The Best of CLR James. The octogenarian West Indian historian lectures on Africa, using knowledge gained by half a century of personal involvement with African liberation.
- 2.20 Film: Rat Trap (Elipshayam) (1991). The story of Unni, the last male descendant of a declining feudal household in Kerala, who is looked after by two younger sisters, Rajamma and Sridevi. Directed by Ador Gopalakrishnan. Malayalam dialogue, English subtitles. Dads. Dave's Bikes. 2.25 Closesdown.
- 3.50 The Amateur Naturalist. Gerald and Lee Durrell explore aspects of the hedgerow on an English summer's day (r).
- 5.30 News summary and weather followed by The Business Programme. Colin Chapman reports from Japan on new materials which will revolutionise industry by replacing metals and plastics.
- 6.15 Basketball. Live coverage of the second half of the Scottish Championship final from Falkirk.
- 7.15 Fragile Earth: Ayeleka. A documentary about how Alaska's flora and fauna have learnt to cope with a winter that lasts for eight months (r).
- 8.15 Super Trampers. The last programme of the series includes Kenneth Williams as Lancashire comedian, Frank Randle, and Sheila Sleaf as Beatrice Lyle.
- 8.15 Gullin. Julian Baren with second part of his history of the Spanish guitar.
- 9.45 City General. The sixth and final programme in the series on Stoke's City General Hospital.
- 10.20 Film: The Browning Version (1951). A play by C. S. Lewis. Sir Michael Redgrave. One of his most moving performances as the classics master who is hated by his unfaithful wife, his headmaster and his pupils. Based on the play by Terence Rattigan and directed by Anthony Asquith.
- 12.05 Dads. Dave's Bikes. 12.15 Closesdown.

Radio 4

- On long wave. 1 also denotes VHF stereo.
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Ohio banking crisis takes on air of surface calm

From Christopher Thomas, Cincinnati

Half a million savers did not panic in Ohio yesterday. The rain drove away the last of the disconsolate queues. For the seventh day the doors of 70 neighbourhood banks remained shut against them, ordinary, unrich people.

Lawyers, politicians and bureaucrats worked feverishly on new guidelines to allow the institutions to reopen. Depositors listened all day to the local radio news: "Confusion still surrounds the opening day of the Ohio thrills. ... Withdrawals will be restricted initially to 750 dollars a month. ... Some people cannot pay gas and electricity bills. ... Big stores are rejecting personal cheques. ... Supermarkets have turned away long-standing customers. ... The phone company is restive. ..."

The crisis in the Ohio savings and loan banks affects the little guy. They are nest-egg banks, some of them steeped in the strict and simple thriftiness of their immigrant founders. Their primary business is home mortgages. The crisis arose because most are privately insured against collapse, unprotected by the full force and credit of the United States Government.

The new rules require the banks to seek Federally-backed insurance to protect investors. Some, in all likelihood, will be unable to comply with assets requirements for Federal protection, and may never reopen.

Essentially, it is a crisis of confidence. Financial institutions like savings and loan banks survive solely on the faith of million of small-time customers.

Hundreds of millions of dollars were withdrawn in about four days from the Ohio's S & L because of the financial problems of one bank. It appeared to financial savers that the state-sponsored, but nevertheless private, insurance fund would be virtually wiped out by a single bank collapse, leaving their funds unprotected and vulnerable.

Outside Ohio so far, faith in the savings banks has seemingly been unshaken, but further afield, the crisis helped undermine the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

More than 30 of the closed S & Ls are in and around Cincinnati. It is a fiscally conservative town, like the German immigrants who flocked here between 1830 and 1850. Cincinnati people like to keep their money close to them. The S & Ls the Germans founded, the *Mollitor Loan and Building Co.*, was mobbed earlier in the week a terrible humiliation for a century-old institution.

Mr Marvin Warner, the owner of Home State, has gone to ground in southern Florida, but he has started returning reporters' telephone calls. "It's not only a matter of terrible personal loss," he said, "it's a feeling of deep remorse for an institution I've had for 30 years, destroyed in a moment."

Mr Thomas Battle, Ohio State Superintendent of Savings and Loans was fired yesterday. Three S & Ls that opened without clearance on Thursday closed again yesterday on official instructions. Some of the thrifths may reopen for limited business on Monday.

Mr Marvin Warner: "Feeling of deep remorse."

Iran stops insisting Saddam must go

Continued from page 1

very recently, Iranian spokesmen, including Mr Rajai Khorasani, have frequently compared President Saddam to Hitler and said that any negotiation with his Government was impossible.

Now, according to the London source, Iran is asking for only three conditions to be fulfilled before peace talks begin: an immediate halt to the bombing of civilian targets in Iran, a public admission by Iraq

that it started the war, four and a half years ago, and an announcement of willingness to pay reparations.

The main factor prolonging the war, this source claims is the unwillingness of the Iraqi leader to admit even in private that his country started the war.

Iraq has yet to comment on the new conditions, but it is true that it has always claimed that the war was started by Iran and has consequently never offered reparations.

A UN source confirmed yesterday that "quite a few" Iranian officials were now saying that the "physical or political suicide" of President Saddam was no longer a condition for ending the war.

The UN is trying to restore the moratorium on attacks on civilian targets, which broke down three weeks ago. This is also Iran's immediate objective. Iraq is insisting that any agreement must include a ceasefire on the ground as well.

The rock known as the Devil's Chimney outside Cheltenham is being restored in a £25,000 programme that will last several weeks.

The outcrop on the Cotswold escarpment has been crumbling and showing signs of movement in recent years, and Cheltenham Borough Council called in Dr Brian Hawkins, a consultant geologist from Bristol University to consider a solution.

Local folklore says that the chimney is the result of the 'frolle' of little hours by shepherds while grazing their sheep on the hillside' but its more likely origin is the quarrying that provided most of the stone when Cheltenham was built.

Steel rods are being drilled into the rock to stop it moving. The work is being carried out by Richies of Farnham, a rock drilling specialist.

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Letter from Johannesburg

Apartheid exposed for five nights

For the first time since television was introduced here in 1976, South Africans this week have had a chance to watch something resembling a real debate on the political issues confronting their unhappy, race-divided country.

They owed this experience to the novel and enterprising decision of the American television network ABC to broadcast its *Nightline* current affairs programme direct from Johannesburg for five nights in a row, starting last Monday.

After several months of hard negotiation with ABC executives, South Africa agreed to issue visas to nearly 30 journalists and production staff, and put at their disposal the studio facilities of SABC, the state-run television network.

The crisp, but urbane and courteous style of questioning of the ABC anchorman, Mr Ted Koppel, apparently persuaded the South Africans that *Nightline* would give the Government's case as "fair" a hearing as could be hoped for from any foreign media, which are regarded as congenitally hostile and biased.

Each nightly programme, up to an hour long, comprised a set-piece report on some aspect of apartheid followed by a panel discussion between people of widely different political views and race who would not normally be seen debating together in South Africa.

The programmes were taped in Johannesburg and transmitted to the United States by satellite the same day.

For its part, SABC broadcast each panel discussion, but not the set-piece reports - a day later, after its early evening news bulletin. This was an eye-opener for most South Africans used to the reverential treatment accorded Government ministers by the SABC's forelock-tugging interviewers.

On Tuesday and Wednesday viewers saw Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Gerrit Vrijheid, the minister in charge of the affairs, being subjected to sharp questioning by the like of Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Nathoo Motlana, both prominent black radicals, and

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the white liberal Black Sash organization.

The ministers were in Cape Town and their interlocutors in Johannesburg - but they were all hooked up to an open microphone, and each could hear what the others were saying and break in. Their images were juxtaposed on the screen, allowing viewers to see Mr Botha's jaw muscles tightening as Bishop Tutu told him that apartheid was "as evil as Nazism".

By Tuesday, the strain was starting to tell. Word had it that President Botha was deeply unhappy with the alleged bias of the set-piece reports. A senior Government source was quoted as saying: "They are showing the worst possible aspects of the country and then throwing that in the face of ministers and expecting instant, simple answers".

Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, was sent to Johannesburg to remonstrate with ABC executives, and later that day Mr Chris Heunis, Minister for Constitutional Development, withdrew discussion forming the climax to the week's programmes.

This would have pitted Mr Heunis in direct debate against not only Dr Oskine Mulder, and extreme right-wing white opponent of the Government, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, and Dr Alan Boesak, a leading Coloured cleric and prominent figure in the multi-racial United Democratic Front, but also against Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress.

The discussion was shown last night in America, without Mr Heunis. Mr Tambo took over the chair from the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Everyone is now eager to see how much of the discussion, and in particular Mr Tambo's contribution, is shown on South African screens. As a "banned" person he cannot be quoted here, nor his picture displayed, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Michael Hornsby

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne dines with the world committee members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the world organization of the Scout Movement, World Bureau, Olive Centre, Hampstead, 7.45.

Princess Margaret attends a dinner at Guildhall for delegates attending the International Orchid Conference, 7.30. The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, attends the Cross Country championships at Cranham Gardens, Staffs, 2.45.

The Duke of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, attends the tercentenary celebrations of the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Wyvern Barracks, Exeter, 10.25.

In the Garden

We are still two or three weeks behind this spring because soil temperatures are still well below normal. But as the saying goes "A late spring never deceives" - that means once spring comes it stays. Let us hope it turns out that way this year.

Roads

London and South-East: M25/M26 Junction 22 (Seven Bridges) closed for a short time to allow the removal of a fallen tree. M25/M26 Junction 22 (Seven Bridges) closed for a short time to allow the removal of a fallen tree.

Weather forecast

An area of low pressure over East Anglia will move slowly N during the day.



Solution of Puzzle No 16,687

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14 Direction finder essential for sewer (6)
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Solution of Puzzle No 16,692

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,693

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9P 9TT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: Mrs Isabel Rayburn, The Stables, Fairport, 1 Highgate High Street, London, N6; P. Rennie, 9 Nadir Court, State Hall Road, Wexford, London, N11; Ken Young, 183 Donald Hall Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Name: _____ Address: _____

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12 Deservors of fairest underwear? (7)
13 Did Grimes in Bath succeed so completely? (4,1,5,5)
14 Direction finder essential for sewer (6)
15 Musical position of fiddler may get a staving (5-3)

DOWN
1 Land to keep out king (6)
2 Not a single woman will be seen wearing this (9)
3 Spend a lot of time in sea journey (7)
4 Not bound to be intact (5)
5 Experience less than success (7)
6 Flood from river in part of Ireland (9)
7 Greek hero held back by unusual enemy (8)
8 Light as a piston should be (5)
9 Frequent conclusion of English relative (5)
10 Rebel author holds back information (8)
11 Directed towards main South-East prize (7)
12 Deservors of fairest underwear? (7)
13 Did Grimes in Bath succeed so completely? (4,1,5,5)
14 Direction finder essential for sewer (6)
15 Musical position of fiddler may get a staving (5-3)

ACROSS
1 Late damp uproot flower-grower (4)
2 Not a single woman will be seen wearing this (9)
3 Spend a lot of time in sea journey (7)
4 Not bound to be intact (5)
5 Experience less than success (7)
6 Flood from river in part of Ireland (9)
7 Greek hero held back by unusual enemy (8)
8 Light as a piston should be (5)
9 Frequent conclusion of English relative (5)
10 Rebel author holds back information (8)
11 Directed towards main South-East prize (7)
12 Deservors of fairest underwear? (7)
13 Did Grimes in Bath succeed so completely? (4,1,5,5)
14 Direction finder essential for sewer (